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Activities at United Nations Detailed

Chnoupek Meets Counterparts

LD0810092088 Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] New York Oct 7 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Ethiopian counterpart Berhanu Bayeh appreciated here today relations between their countries and stressed the need to further develop economic cooperation.

They agreed that positive changes have been taking place in the world. Speaking of the situation in Europe and the Horn of Africa, they welcomed the positive trends in these parts of the world and stressed the need for their expansion.

During a meeting with the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury praised the lasting development of relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh. In this connection the Bangladesh minister recalled his visit to Czechoslovakia this year and stressed the practical significance of the continuing political and dialogue between the two countries.

Chnoupek, Perez de Cuellar Talk

LD0810224988 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek met Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary general, in New York. He briefed him in detail about the Czechoslovak proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation amd good-neigborly relations along the line of contacts between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states. He briefed him about the future course Czechoslovakia intends to take in this matter. Bohuslav Chnoupek then praised the imortant contribution made by the United Nations, its secretary general in particular, toward intensifying positive development trends in international relations.

Javier Perez de Cuellar welcomed the improvement of the situation in Europe, which in turn is positively influencing the political climate in other parts of the world.

Chnoupek, Argentina's Caputo Confer

AU1210125088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 88 p 3

[CTK Report]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met with the chairman of the 43d session of the UN General Assembly, Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, in New York on Friday [7 October]. They appraised the current state of cooperation between the two countries and assessed the possibilities of further expansion. They also exchanged views on the international situation, especially in connection with the deliberations of the UN General Assembly. They agreed that the positive changes occurring in international relations have also been projected into UN activity.

B. Chnoupek briefed Dante Caputo on the initiative aimed at the establishment of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. He also explained the main objectives and fundamental outlines of the Czechoslovak proposal.

He provided information about the steps taken by the Czechoslovak side to date to assert it, and about plans for the further course. In this connection he noted the positive response in Europe and throughout the world to the proposal to establish the zone of trust.

D. Caputo stressed the need to deepen and expand positive political results which have been achieved in international life. He said that the duty of all states is to contribute their share to this. He noted that the Czechoslovak initiative fits into the present favorable trend of the developments in international relations.

Chnoupek Delivers Address

AU1210101088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 88 p 3

[CTK report on speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the 43d session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 7 October: "Czechoslovakia and the Problems of the Contemporary World"]

[Text] New York—Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, delivered a speech in the general debate at the 43d session of the UN General Assembly in New York on Friday [7 October].

In the opening part, he expressed great appreciation for the untiring activity of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, aimed at reducing tension in the world and solving regional conflicts through negotiations. He stressed, in particular, the fact that, thanks to his initiatives and efforts, the UN has achieved important new successes and fulfilled the noble role entrusted to it by the nations at its birth.

In international relations, he continued, we have been witnessing events of truly unique significance. The new political thinking is already being displayed by them. The parting of ways with the militant mentality and a greater openness have begun. A readiness to negotiate pragmatically and in a civilized manner is strengthening. This hopeful shift leads to relations being built among states on the balance of interests, a strengthening of the role of international law, and a humanization of international relations, that is, to the comprehensive resolving of the problem of the survival of civilization as a task for the whole of humanity.

These problems, of course, cannot be resolved in arenas of irreconcilable confrontation, but only in fields of creative cooperation. This is the philosophy at the turn of this and the coming millenium, which should bring about new quality in relations in the world and on the regional scale. That, of course, requires that one look at new phenomena through new eyes. Making solvable what until recently was insoluble. Making the unthinkable thinkable. Making possible what only yesterday was impossible.

The correctness of this path is attested to by the four Soviet-American meetings on the highest level. They have made the world safer, peace stronger, and the future more secure. The ratification of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles—the first action of the era of real disarmament—was a milestone of fundamental importance. We were one of the eight states directly involved in the process of bringing it about. We did everything that was necessary. We adopted appropriate verification measures on our territory. The Soviet operational-tactical missiles stationed in our country since the end of 1983 were removed even before the treaty went into effect.

For Comprehensive Security [subhead]

We—all of us—must ask the following question: What next? How can one maintain what nations have built in their common interest? How can one develop everything that sober-minded politician have agreed on? The unequivocal answer is: "Let us compete in humaneness!" Let us put into the foreground what unites all of us: survival and the continuation of history! Let us have a competition which—despite all political, ideological, weltanschauung, and other differences—will make it possible for nations and individuals to acquire existential security; demilitarize international relations; and avert social and ecological catastrophes. And, in this way, arrive at new horizons of mutually advantageous cooperation.

In this spirit our organization has to say a decisive word on the fundamental strengthening of multilateralism. It has a much greater ability to create trust and achieve results than any other of its alternatives. In his report this year, the UN Secretary General notes that when global problems call for global solutions, the value of the UN is generally obvious to all member states. Without strengthening its influence we will become the subject of ever increasing worldwide instability.

From this there also proceeds the concept of comprehensive security. It includes all dimensions of international relations. It corresponds to the need to elevate the interests of the whole of humanity to the fundamental constant of international politics. It serves as an impetus for a broad, constructive dialogue about everything that can be done to substantially enhance the UN's role in the contemporary world.

B. Chnoupek further stressed that the positive developments in the world have created favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the objectives of restructuring and all spheres of our society's life.

He also recalled this year's important anniversaries—the 70th anniversary of the founding of independent Czechoslovakia and the 50th anniversary of the so-called Munich Agreement, adopted about us but—without us. Its warning, he said, remains a timeless lesson. Security was and is common and indivisible. We recall the historical experience, both from the two world wars and the four decades of the socialist road of development. It obliges us to conduct an active and constructive policy of peaceful cooperation.

Proposal To Establish a Zone of Trust [subhead]

The proposal to establish a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, submitted by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is an expression of this policy. We proceed from the fact that it is precisely the states along this line that bear a special responsibility, and it is precisely along this line that the stockpiles of military devices are greatest, and thus any misunderstanding most dangerous, and confrontation most hazardous.

Therefore, we submit a plan for the peaceful strengthening of the guarantees of security without confrontation in that zone by means of both military and non-military measures. In this we intend to proceed on the basis of a Europe-wide process, and thus create an impetus to deepen it further. To do this, we must all shed the burdens of the past, of course; rid ourselves of the accustomed models of thinking in terms of blocs; drop the picture of the enemy; measure the boldness of man's deed not by the yardstick of militancy, but by the ability to overcome one-sidedness and false military ambitions.

Our proposal subordinates relations in the military sphere to the principle of reasonable sufficiency. We want to strengthen confidence-building measures, fulfill and further develop the conclusions of the Stockholm conference, whether it concerns military exercises, including advance notification, the limitation of the number of participants, the invitation of observers, or the right of inspection. We want to jointly compare military doctrines with a view to giving them a purely defensive character. Together with our allies, we propose, in the context of the Europe-wide reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons on the basis of mutual elimination of imbalances and asymmetries of individual kinds, to remove the most dangerous offensive weapons from the zone along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. We listened with exceptional attention to the valuable proposals of President F. Mitterrand that went in the same direction. They strengthen our conviction that the dialogue will intensively continue.

At the same time it is also necessary to strive to develop the nonmilitary security factors. Therefore, our proposal organically includes the political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres. Measures in the appropriate spheres could even exceed the Europe-wide agreed parameters in the zone of trust.

The projected possibilities for peaceful cooperation are practically inexhaustible. What we mean is setting up joint ventures; establishing free trade zones; improving transportation and power engineering infrastructure; simplifying customs and visa practices; environmental protection; helping in cases of natural disaster; expanding friendly contacts; establishing direct relations between schools, scientific institutes, cultural institutions, and youth organizations; and providing mutual health assistance in border regions.

By all this we aim to create a mechanism of a regular political dialogue among states of both parts of Europe on a broad and firm basis. Here we are linking onto further proposals of socialist countries, as well as onto constructive attitudes and views of Western partners. We are open to any practical suggestions and recommendations.

Concept for Reducing Armaments [subhead]

We favor the fastest possible mutual, radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons on the continent, without which the danger of military confrontation would continue. The July session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw yielded new, far-reaching proposals: Eliminating the assymmetry in weapons and armed forces, followed by reducing them by roughly 25 percent, that is, by 500,000 troops on each side, and continuing this process until a situation is created when the military potential of the two sides acquires a purely defensive character. All this is to be done in three carefully balanced stages. Thus our countries have taken a constructive step in the effort to meet the positions of the NATO countries halfway. Our countries have come forward with a realistic concept for reduction.

We are pressing for an accelerated successful conclusion of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. It should adopt a balanced document that is full in content. It should also establish the mandate for negotiations on conventional disarmament. We agree with Minister H.-D. Genscher that this should happen this October. Yes, the meeting has produced a lot of responsible work. Foundations for the adoption of good agreements have been created. They will make it possible to develop Europe-wide cooperation extensively. A constructive approach to the matter now requires political decisiveness to finalize the agreement, the outlines of which are emerging, and demonstrate political will in all discussed issues.

Therefore, we propose that an economic forum be one of the next actions. It could assess all problems of cooperation in that sphere. We are prepared to host it.

Thus we jointly wish to elevate the Europe-wide process to a qualitatively higher level to correspond to the realities of the times, affirm the viability of the concept of the common European home, based on the diversity of the social choice made by nations, give it a firm foundation and bold construction, and ensure that Europe speaks with one voice to the world.

On the New Quality of International Relations [subhead]

Today we have no more pressing mission than to ensure that the process of disarmament become irreversible. With this in mind we approached the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly. Unfortunately, it ended without a final document. But it was a useful experience, as well as a lesson. We can extensively draw from the submitted proposals. For our part, we examined and incorporated them in the joint memorandum of the Warsaw Pact member states, entitled "Security Through Disarmament," as well as in a number of other documents. I will mention, above all, the joint project of the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the USSR, aimed at establishing an international mechanism to verify observance of the agreements on reducing tension, limiting arms buildup, and on the military situation in the conflict regions, which would operate under the aegis of the United Nations. We welcome the fact that numerous interesting proposals by other countries also address this theme. Let us do all we can so that one day we will not be compelled to note that the conclusion, that the solution, of this or that issue was beyond the potential of control.

Let the path to the new quality of international relations be illuminated by the triad "trust-security-cooperation." Ridding the world of the nuclear arms race remains the main global task. Therefore, an early conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons should become the fundamental step in the right direction, while strictly observing the ABM Treaty, for the link between them is profound and organic. We favor an immediate halt to nuclear weapons tests. We support the development of international cooperation in making use of nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes.

The proposal by the Governments of the CSSR and the GDR to establish a corridor without nuclear weapons in central Europe has acquired a quite concrete place in the effort to limit and avert the nuclear threat, too. We support the establishment of similar zones in other parts of the world as well, especially in the Balkans and in Scandinavia.

It is high time to eliminate all obstacles that prevent the conclusion of an agreement on a total ban and scrapping of chemical weapons. We are ready to join it from the very beginning. We neither produce nor possess such weapons. Further procrastination regarding the preparation of the agreement only helps their dissemination and increases the risk of their being used. In this connection we have noted a change in the attitude of France. We hope that this will make the path to the agreement easier. Together with other countries, we are filled with consternation as the result of the beginning of the production of binary devices by the United States of America and the possibility of them being stationed in Europe. Together with the GDR we propose the establishment of a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe. As a contractual party to the 1925 Geneva protocol on the nonuse of chemical weapons in a war, we also regard the idea of convening a conference of its signatory states as thought-provoking.

Let Us Enhance the Role of the UN [subhead]

We are of the opinion that it is necessary to enhance the role of our organization in respect to limiting the buildup of conventional arms. We also believe that the idea of setting set up a register of the trade of weapons at the UN would contribute to that.

We are in favor of expanding international cooperation in the peaceful use of space, which the UN has proclaimed as being mankind's joint bequest. It would be unpardonable to be indifferent to the threat of it being misused for military objectives.

We are in favor of enhancing the effectiveness of the disarmament mechanism, above all the Geneva disarmament conference. As we proposed last February, it should gradually become the permanent universal body for disarmament negotiations.

We regard the peaceful settlement of international disputes and regional conflicts to be the necessary prerequisite for the establishment of general security. The fruitful Soviet-American dialogue is beneficially reflected in it. Improving relations between East and West also brings calm for seeking and finding just solutions in long lasting and dangerous hotbeds of tension. Full use must be made of this. And that is why an active UN role becomes indispensable.

Therefore, we welcome the fact that the importance of the "Blue Berets" in eliminating the sensitive spots on our planet is growing. They symbolize one of the most important aspects of the UN activity—operations to maintain peace.

Together with the world public, we received with good hopes the signing of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, which was concluded with the participation of the UN Secretary General, the joint guarantors of which are the world's two mightiest countries. The well-known steps of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are an example of a responsible, conscientious fulfillment of assumed commitments. In this connection we stress the fundamental demand that they be consistently observed by all signatories. Only in this way will it be possible to ensure peace for the Afghan people and the entire region.

We have equally welcomed the positive turn that has occurred in the Persian Gulf region on the basis of a UN resolution. The fact that nonsensical bloodshed was halted with the help of the UN gives us grounds for satisfaction. We are unequivocally in favor of the further continuation of the negotiations under the UN secretary general's aegis.

Realistic prerequisites for a peaceful settlement of problems in southern Africa have emerged. We hope that the ongoing tripartite talks between Angola, Cuba, and the Republic of South Africa with U.S. participation will bring about the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 and also pacify the situation in the entire region. The efforts of the UN and the entire international community must more consistently concentrate on putting a complete and immediate end to the shameful apartheid policy practiced by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

We welcome the shift that has occurred on the basis of the Esquipulas II agreement in Central America. However, we note with regret that the foreign support for the counterrevolutionary forces in Nicaragua continues to complicate the situation in the region and the development of the peace process.

In convening an international conference on the Middle East conflict under the aegis of the United Nations we see the way to resolving the conflict jointly and for good. The uprising in the occupied territories again illustrates that the core of the solution is the Palestinian question. The start of the work of the preparatory committee of the conference would help the matter.

We continue to favor a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem while ensuring the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and maintaining its nonaligned status.

We fully support the constructive efforts of the DPRK aimed at reducing international tension on the Korean peninsula and at the country's peaceful unification. Thanks to that effort, the prerequisites for the establishment of a pragmatic dialogue have improved.

We are satisfied with the favorable developments in the Horn of Africa, especially in connection with the important peace agreement between Ethiopia and Somalia. We also support the joint effort of Ethiopia and Sudan aimed at strengthening their mutual peace relations and cooperation.

The developments regarding the settlement of the situation in Western Sahara are a contribution to the improvement of the international atmosphere.

We follow with satisfaction and support the efforts aimed at a political settlement of the Cambodian issue and the problem of peace and stability in southeast Asia. We favor the development of the results of the informative meeting in Jakarta. The ongoing 50 percent reduction of the number of Vietnamese volunteers in Cambodia creates favorable prerequisites for positive developments in that region, too.

We regard the seven-point USSR program for strengthening peace in the Asian-Pacific region to be a significant impetus.

We welcome the positive trend in asserting the role of the UN Security Council in resolving international disputes and conflicts. In accordance with this, it also would be a good idea to begin convening periodical sessions of the council on the level of ministers of foreign affairs and, if needed, also in regions of tension, as proposed by Minister Shevardnadze. An improved cooperation among the standing members of the Security Council yields fruitful results. We also appreciate the deepening collaboration between the Council and the UN Secretary General. We are in favor of adopting a draft of a declaration on forestalling and eliminating disputes and situations that could endanger international peace and security. The UN can today do really more for peace than has been the case until now.

The CSSR Favors New Economic Order [subhead]

Czechoslovakia consistently favors democratic restructuring of international economic relations. We cannot allow it to lag behind the hopeful developments in other spheres. We cannot ignore the growth of forces and processes that already now create mistrust and insecurity in the world economy and threaten an unprecedented international economic crisis in the future. Our common future would rest on treacherous foundations if we do not bridge the gulf between the developed and developing countries. Therefore, it is necessary to create a new international economic order.

We regard it necessary to continue the international dialogue on the realization of the principle of disarmament for the benefit of development, and gradually transform the conclusions of last year's UN conference into concrete measures. In the document produced by the Political Consultative Committee of the July session in Warsaw, we drew attention to the fact that it is also necessary to pay particular attention to the dangerous consequences of the arms buildup to the environment.

We can no longer passively reconcile ourselves to the ecological threat, to this literal time bomb which we have jointly and shortsightedly created. The conclusions of the report of the World Ecology and Development Commission, as well as of the document "The Prospects for the Environment Up to the Year 2000 and Afterwards," must be implemented immediately.

This year in our country we adopted a new concept for environmental protection until the end of the century. In order that ecological factors not undermine stability and peaceful relations, we have submitted a proposal for creating an international ecological security system. It should be based on mutually acceptable principles of cooperation and conduct of states in that sphere. We support the idea of coordinating efforts on these issues and holding a series of international meetings that would culminate with the convening of a UN conference on the environment in 1992.

We intend to continue to contribute to the deepening of international cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, as well as in the sphere of human rights. The continued crude and mass violation of human rights in many parts of the world is truly one of the most despicable features of our time. One must not become reconciled to it.

The role of international law must be particularly strengthened. It is necessary to ensure that it prevails in relations among states. It is necessary to contine enhancing its effectiveness through codification, progressive development, and consistent implementation. We welcome the USSR's stimulating idea aimed at working out a long-term program for the development of international law, oriented toward issues concerning security, trust, and cooperation. We share the view about the priority significance of legal guarantees of comprehensive security. We are considering how to contribute our share to the strengthening of the role of the International Court of Justice.

In conclusion B. Chnoupek stressed that the urgency of the tasks facing the international community requires the strengthening of mutual cooperation and coordination.

"Let us keep in mind the decisive importance of the time factor—this merciless arbiter of history. By means of constructive efforts we are discovering new ways to solve the problems of our time. We are building morals and ethics worthy of international relations in the period to come," he said.

The Czechoslovak delegation was given the mandate to pursue such a course by its government, and it will honestly fulfill it.

CSSR Proposal Disseminated

LD0810225288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 8 Oct 88

[text] A press bulletin has been disseminated at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, which provides detailed information about the proposal put forward by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ

Central Committee, in February this year to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member countries. The bulletin mentions a large number of positive replies to this Czechoslovak initiative from many countries of the world, including NATO member states. At the same time, it stresses that appreciation and support in promoting this Czechoslovak initiave has also been extended by Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general.

Gyula Horn Leaves for UN

LD1110212688 Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI)—Gyula Horn, Hungarian state secretary for foreign affairs, has left for New York to take over the leadership of the Hungarian delegation to the 43rd session of the UN General Assembly.

Fischer Speaks at Debate

LD1210060188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] United Nations/New York (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer made a statement of principle in the general debate at the 43d UN General Assembly session in New York today.

The minister opened by saying that the people are right in noting, with satisfaction and relief, encouraging changes in international events. Tensions and confrontations have lessened, and a good trend has been set in motion. For the first time in history real disarmament has begun in one sphere.

"Political dialogue was revived and brought encouraging results, the effort for the peaceful solution of complicated, lengthy, and costly regional conflicts have received a clear impetus, and for the first time solutions are in sight."

It is realistic to say that the world situation is still complicated and contradictory. The mountain of weapons continues to grow. Many problems, such as hunger, disease, illiteracy, destruction of the environment, and underdevelopment are increasingly becoming issues that threaten mankind.

Oskar Fischer stressed that not only must there not be any pause now in the disarmament negotiations, but that further results are necessary. Only in this way can vast resources be liberated which can help solve or at least alleviate mankind's global problems.

Touching on the efforts for the creation of a comprehensive system of world peace and international security, the minister said that conditions are now ripe to press for results in the security policy dialogue at the United Nations.

Disarmament is a vital question for Europe, indeed a question of survival, Oskar Fischer said, pointing to the initiatives by the GDR and other states for arms reduction.

"The existence of two sovereign German states, independent of one another and with different social systems, is part of the European peace system. As far as their mutual relations are concerned, I must stress that the most important thing is that no tensions and dangers to relations between European states issue from this relationship, but that these relations constructively influence East-West relations."

With the calming of the international climate, with the first successes in arms limitation and disarmament, and not least with the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the conditions for the settlement of international conflicts have also become more favorable, the minister said.

In this connection he pointed to developments in Afghanistan, the Gulf region, the Korean peninsula, southern Africa, and in other parts of the world. Oskar Fischer took the day of solidarity with South African prisoners, which is celebrated today, as an occasion to emphatically reaffirm the demand for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other patriots in South Africa.

The GDR, he said, supports intensified cooperation for the elimination of mass violations of human rights and for the guarantee of all human rights—economic, social, cultural, civil, and political.

In conclusion the foreign minister gave an assurance that the GDR, which has been a UN member for 15 years, respects without reservation the principles contained in the UN Charter and is working to ensure that they determine the actions of states worldwide.

Alia Greets King of Spain on National Day

AU1110194988 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following greetings telegram to Juan Carlos I, king of Spain:

I have particular pleasure on the occasion of Spain's National Day, in the name of the Albanian people and the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and on my own behalf, in sending you sincere greetings, and best wishes to the Spanish people for their happiness and prosperity.

I am convinced that the friendly relations that exist between Albania and Spain will develop still further in future, to their mutual benefit.

New Ambassador to Cuba Appointed

AU0710201688 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Clirim Cetani has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Cuba.

Envoy to Tunisia Presents Credentials

AU0710123788 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 7 (ATA)—On October 6, 1988, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Tunisian Republic, Dhimiter Stamo, presented the credentials to the president of the Tunisian Republic, Zine el Abidine Ben Ali. [passage omitted]

Seminars Mark 80th Anniversary of Hoxha Birth

Problems of Socialism

AU1010200488 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Oct 88 p 3

[ATA Report: "On Current Problems of Scientific Socialism"]

[Excerpts] To mark the 80th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies and the V.I. Lenin Higher Party School organized a seminar on "Current Problems of Scientific Socialism" at the party school yesterday morning.

Working people and directors of academic institutions, ministries, and central and district party bodies, working people of the AWP Central Committee apparatus, teachers, and students took part.

Also present were Comrade Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary to the AWP Central Committee; Comrade Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Piro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies; Farudin Hoxha, minister under the Presidium of the Council of Ministers; Professor Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences, and other comrades.

The seminar was opened by Tefta Cami, director of the V.I. Lenin Higher Party School, who pointed out among other things that, in honoring the life and magnificent achievements of Comrade Enver Hoxha, we bow our heads as a sign of love and deep respect, and are at the same time proud that we are led by the party that was founded and led by him—a well-tried party, in steel unity, which is faithfully led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, his friend and close collaborator.

Professor Raqi Madhi then delivered the talk, "Problems of the Theory and Practice of Socialism in the Light of the Teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha." [passage omitted]

The lecturer Ndue Gjoka, in his talk entitled "The Thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Victory of Progress in Socialism in Struggling Against Signs of Conservatism and Liberalism," described and analyzed some of the main aspects of Comrade Enver's contribution to socialist progress, the many material and intellectual opportunities socialism itself creates for its own development, and so forth. His talk stressed the great value of Comrade Enver Hoxha's thesis that development, progress, and the victory of the new can only by achieved under the party's leadership, by implementing its line and directives, and by struggling against all aspects of backwardness, as well as against conservative, liberal, petit bourgeois, and bureaucratic tendencies. [passage omitted]

Professor Sotir Manushi, in his talk "The Present Value of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Thinking in Successfully Confronting Bourgeois-Revisionist Ideological Aggression," described the full and comprehensive concept worked out by Comrade Enver of the imperialist-revisionist siege and its aggression against socialism, and the ways of confronting this aggression through a harsh struggle against tendencies to underestimate it, and against passive and apathetic attitudes among our people toward it.

The talk "The Antisocialist Essence of Gorbachevian Perestroyka, Viewed in the Light of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," delivered by Professor Vangjel Moisiu, stressed that the party and Comrade Enver have made a detailed and scientific analysis of the causes, course, and negative trends of the counterrevolutionary degeneration in the Soviet Union, which has inaugurated the reimposition of capitalism in this country and its transformation into a social-imperialist superpower.

The author pointed out that the ideas and analyses of Comrade Enver concerning Khruschevite social-imperialism help us to identify the essence of the new Gorbachevian policies as an unchanging and always aggressive, hegemonistic, strategic policy.

The talk "Comrade Enver Hoxha's Unmasking of Yugoslav Self-Management as Antisocialist in Theory and Practice," prepared by Fatmir Kumbaro and Leontiev Cuci, candidates of science, reflected Comrade Enver Hoxha's basic conclusion that Yugoslav revisionism is a spawn of the counterrevolutionary strategy of international imperialism, and its favorite weapon against Marxist-Leninism and scientific socialism. The authors pointed out the national and international value of the AWP's struggle against Yugoslav revisionism, and the achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha as the conceiver, inspirer, and leader of this struggle.

Problems of Economic Development

AU1110143788 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Oct 88 p 1, 3

[ATA report: "On Some Problems of the Country's Economic Development"]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Institute of Economic Studies under the State Planning Commission and the Faculty of Economics of the Enver Hoxha University of Tirana organized a seminar yesterday morning in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in the capital entitled "On Some Problems of the Country's Economic Development."

Economists, financial experts, working people of academic and research institutes, managers of enterprises, teachers at the Faculty of Economics, and other guests were among those taking part.

Also present were Comrade Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister for industry and mines; and other comrades.

The seminar was opened by Professor Hasan Banja, director of the Institute for Economic Studies. [passage omitted]

Professor Sabah Hilmia delivered a talk entitled "Further Refining Some Levers of the Economic and Financial Mechanism," prepared in conjunction with Professor Hasan Banja and Robert Koli, veteran academic coworker, in which these problems were considered in the light of the illuminating teachings of our great and unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha. In accordance with the tasks laid down by the Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum and Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech at this plenum, the stress in this talk was given to solving problems of economic development by relying more firmly on planning and on organizational and managerial measures based on evidence, economic levers, and accounting. Emphasis was also given to applying the mechanism of the pricing system for agricultural and livestock products and products of the mining industry more effectively. The need to further refine exchange rates was pointed out, with the aim of further improving the mechanism of the operation of these rates and increasing their role in boosting exports and improving our country's balance of payments. [passage omitted]

Hoxha Memoirs Covering Youth Period Published

AU1210194488 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 88

(Excerpt] A new volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's memoirs, entitled "Years of Youth," has come off the presses and is now on sale. The book is published on the eve of the 80th anniversary of Comrade Enver Hoxha's birth. [passage omitted]

Economic Progress Report for 2-8 Oct

AU0810212488 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 2-8 October carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Durres District: Fifty-seven collectives report having fulfilled the 9-month plan. (1900 GMT 5 October)

Fier District: The overall industrial production plan for the 9-month period was overfulfilled by 7 million leks. (1900 GMT 3 October)

Permet District: The 9-month general industrial plan was fulfilled 103 percent, or 1.5 million leks over the target. (1900 GMT 7 October)

Puke District: The 9-month general industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 370,000 leks. (1900 GMT 7 October)

Sarande District: The general industrial production plan for the 9-month period was exceeded by approximately 4 million leks. (1900 GMT 4 October)

Tirana District: The industrial collectives of the No 3 rayon overfulfilled the 9-month production plan by 9.2 million leks. (1900 GMT 7 October)

Tropoje District: The overall industrial production plan for the 9-month period was fulfilled by 100.1 percent and the export plan was exceeded by 1 million leks. (1430 GMT 8 October)

USSR Defense Minister Yazov Concludes Visit

Awarded Medal

AU1210201388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Today, after visiting Sliven, Army General Dmitriy Yazov, minister of defense of the USSR, made a visit to Plovdiv. He laid wreaths at the Memorial to the Soviet Soldier and the memorial to the Russian soldiers who fell in the 1877-78 War of Liberation. Afterwards the visitor toured the old town.

Later, in the Boyana Residence in Sofia, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov presented the "Medal for Services to the Bulgarian People's Army" to Comrade Dmitriy Yazov and the officers accompanying him. This high distinction was awarded for the great assistance rendered to the Ministry of National Defense of Bulgaria in resolving the tasks and achieving a qualitatively new level in the training and combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army, and for their contribution to strengthening the combat friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Army and the Bulgarian People's Army.

Departs 12 Oct

AU1210201488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Army General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, has ended his official friendly visit to Bulgaria, at the invitation of the Bulgarian party, state, and military leadership.

This evening the visitor departed from Bulgaria.

Yordanov Receives USSR Academician Likhachev

AU1010173688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] On 10 October Comrade Georgi Yordanov received the noted USSR scientist Academician Dmitriy Likhachev, chairman of the USSR Cultural Foundation. At the meeting fruitful cooperation between the USSR Cultural Foundation, the "Bulgaria-13 Centuries" Foundation, and the International Lyudmila Zhivkova Foundation was pointed out. Questions related to further expanding fraternal exchanges in the intellectual sphere were discussed.

Atanasov Voices Support for Mozambican Efforts

AU1210141988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 88 p 6

[Report on toast proposed by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at official dinner given on 10 October at the Sofia Lozenets residence in honor of Mario de Graca Machungo, prime minister of Mozambique]

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov expressed his high appreciation for the visit as an important stage in the development of overall Bulgarian-Mozambican relations. It represents a new confirmation of the mutual desire to review the hitherto achieved successes and to search for new methods of further developing our cooperation, as well as to exchange opinions on a wide range of international issues, Comrade Atanasov stated.

Following this, the chairman of the Council of Ministers dwelled on the tasks of the BCP and of the Bulgarian people in connection with the radical restructuring of our socialist society. Our party's basic concern is that restructuring should assume a fundamental and irreversible substance, and should involve all spheres of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life.

Dealing with certain topical international issues, Comrade Georgi Atanasov stressed that today it is necessary more than ever to rally the efforts of all countries and peoples in the spirit of new political thinking and to search for updated, constructive methods of building a peaceful and nuclear-free world. The increasingly urgent economic, social, and ecological problems which mankind is facing require mutually advantageous cooperation instead of re-armament, and the elimination of starvation, poverty, and deprivation instead of nuclear or ecological annihilation.

The intensive dialogue between the USSR and the United States, as well as the general improvement of the international atmosphere have a favorable impact upon the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts as well. We believe the new trends in international relations will create favorable prerequisites for the total settlement of problems in the south of Africa, not through military weapons, but along the path of negotiations and constructive dialogues. The People's Republic of Bulgaria follows with great interest the quadripartite on the settlement of the situation in Southwest Africa and welcomes the results they have achieved.

The policy of aggression and destabilization of the African neighbor countries conducted by the Republic of South Africa, and the apartheid existing in that country, which is rejected by the international community, are the chief obstacles to the establishment of lasting peace and security in South Africa. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, within its possibilities, has always rendered and continues to render assistance and support to the frontline countries, the South-West African People's Organization, and the African National Congress, as well as to all social forces which are in favor of the final elimination of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and for the achievement of peace and security in that area.

As a frontline country, the People's Republic of Mozambique is forced, under conditions of hardship, to defend its right to independent development. We are well aware of the difficulties which the People's Republic of Mozambique inherited from colonialism and of the urgent problems resulting from terrorist actions committed by the Republic of South Africa and other reactionary forces, as well as by counterrevolutionary gangs. As we have declared on numerous occasions, the People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely denounces the efforts to destabilize the People's Republic of Mozambique and to prevent the country from following the path of development that it has selected. Our country supports the efforts and activities of the Frelimo Party and of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to eliminate armed terrorism and to restore, as well as consolidate, the country's national economy, in order to establish an atmosphere of peace and security in the area. This is the reason why we welcome and rejoice with sincere affection at your successes achieved in implementing these fundamental tasks.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government expressed his high appreciation for the assistance that the People's Republic of Mozambique is rendering to the national liberation and anti-racist struggle in Africa, for its active efforts within the OAU and the Nonaligned Countries' Movement, as well as for its contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov ended his toast by expressing conviction that the visit paid by Mario de Graca Machungo will contribute to the further intensification and development of bilateral relations between our two countries.

Cooperation With Zimbabwe Expanded

Documents Signed

AU1210193388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Today in Sofia the fourth session of the Joint Bulgarian-Zimbabwean Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended its work with the signing of documents.

New forms are mapped out for joint work in a number of fields: agriculture, industry, electronics, geology, tourism, and others.

The protocol on the results of the session was signed by the two co-chairmen of the commission—Stoyan Markov, chairman of the Committee for Quality and Standardization, and Callistus Ndlovu, minister of industry and technology of Zimbabwe.

With the aim of easing the working conditions for joint associations, Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of the economy and planning, and Callistus Ndlovu signed an agreement for avoiding double taxation on incomes and property.

Minister Assesses Agreement

AU1310082188 Sofia BTA in English 2215 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)—Mr. Callistus Ndlovu, minister of industry and technologies of Zimbabwe, assessed as favourable the prospects of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and his country. With the signing of the agreement for avoidance of double taxation conditions have been created for encouragement of Bulgarian investments in Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe's in Bulgaria, for the establishment of joint societies. We intend to widen the activity related to the assemblance of Bulgarian personal computers, and to start the production of parts for them in the future, as well as to begin the production of electric trucks and hoists, said he before the BTA reporter. The minister is visiting this country in connection with the fourth session of the Bulgaro-Zimbabwean Commission for Economic and Technoscientific Cooperation. A protocol on the work of the commission was signed this evening. The cooperation in industry and agriculture will also broaden. It is envisaged that the joint society for production, processing, and trade with agricultural production will broaden its activity related to the production of tobacco, as well as in some other spheres: wheat growing, seed breeding, etc. A new company for prospecting and exploitation of rare metals has also been established. The cooperation in the field of construction and urban architecture and building will also broaden.

The two sides discussed the opportunities for broadening of the barter. Bulgaria will import tobacco, coffee, asbest [asbestos] and will export electronic technology and mechanical engineering products. Bulgaria will render techno-scientific assistance to Zimbabwe in the sphere of education, medicine and tourism.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Callistus Ndlovu, minister of industry and technology of Zimbabwe.

Satisfaction over the results of the session was expressed. Mutual desire was expressed for broadening of the cooperation in the sphere of production and transfer of technologies.

CC Member Atanas Stoykov Dies 12 Oct

AU1210191888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] The death of Atanas Stoykov Atanasov occurred today, following a prolonged serious illness. He was a member of the BCP Central Committee, eminent public figure, active fighter against fascism and capitalism, and corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The obituary issued by the BCP Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences states that, with the death of Atanas Stoykov, the party, our entire public, and Bulgarian science and culture has lost a devoted Communist, [words indistinct], and a fine man.

A funeral commission has been set up under the chairmanship of Georgi Yordanov. Respects will be paid to the mortal remains of Atanas Stoykov at 1230 tomorrow, 13 October, in the funeral hall of the Central Sofia Cemetery.

Zhivkov Takes Part in University Celebration

Gives Centennial Speech

AU0710195788 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1605 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov at festive meeting held on 7 October at the Sofia People's Palace of Culture to mark the centenary of the Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University—live]

[Text] Esteemed lecturers and students, esteemed guests, comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to be among you on this festive occasion, celebrating the centennial of Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University.

Every anniversary is a day of assessment. The first Bulgarian university stands before the history of our country, the past and future of our people with justified pride. The assessment of its achievements is worthy of respect. One of the great achievements noted in the assessment of the work accomplished by the Sofia university is the fact that it has preserved and further enhanced our educational traditions. These traditions, however, date back to the remote past, to the old schools of medieval Bulgaria, one of whose founders was Kliment Okhridski, your immortal patron. These traditions were inspired by the ardor of Paysiy, our first Bulgarian historian, by the glory of the schools established during the national revival period, and by the self-sacrifice of those whose deeds by which we measure the importance of the Bulgarian national revolution. [applause]

Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University is a precious offspring of free Bulgaria. It accomplished its first steps in an era which was a turning point for Bulgaria. This era was a turning point for the whole world, thanks to the scientific discoveries and cultural achievements of all peoples. The Sofia university was one of the factors that enabled Bulgarian science and education, as well as the intellectual development of our country to proceed in close connection with the aforementioned worldwide processes. The more we are separated from the epoch of great changes in terms of time, the more clearly we see the selfless and heroic deeds of those who built our first university.

Kliment Okhridski University is a people's university in the true sense of this word. Its alumni came from the people and returned to their people in order to work for their intellectual and material prosperity. We pay respectful tribute to the antifascist students and their heroic deeds who left the university halls to pass the greatest test—the test of revolution. Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University is a center of Bulgarian socialist science and culture because nearly half of its 100 years of existence belongs to the history of Bulgarian socialist higher education.

The cause of Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University is a national cause. Its contribution to the development of Bulgarian intelligentsia is unique. Today we could not imagine our comprehensive development as a country and as a nation during the century that has elapsed without the patriotic activities of this university. It is true that, compared with our own 1,300-year history, and compared with the centuries-old history of numerous universities all over the world, the history of our university is relatively short.

Nevertheless, the great value of the 100-year history of our university should be measured against the yardstick of the Bulgarian nation's intellectual development, of the Bulgarian people's past and present achievements.

This university is our national capital, because it has its place and role in our national history, because it has contributed to this history, because, coming from the past, this institution is a living part of our present and future.

Thanks to all this, the university enjoys the profound gratitude of the Bulgarian people. All Bulgarians venerate this university as a pillar of our education and culture, of our aspirations for knowledge and progress.

People say that scientists live longer than other people. The history of the Sofia university confirms this saying. Aleksandur Teodorov Balan, the first rector of Sofia University, a very distinguished scholar and great patriot, lived to be 100. Several of the present university teachers are also venerable. May this continuity prevail among you also in the future—the continuity between the generations, between experience and youth, between wisdom and youthful daring.

Dear lecturers, dearest students, every assessment of past achievements is a pillar of support for the future. Everyone who is now taking the floor on this rostrum before you, who are the pillars and future supporters of the Sofia University, is facing the future of our country.

We are happy that the great goal we are setting for ourselves—to transform Bulgaria into a highly developed and civilized state, coincides with the goals of our university.

It is precisely this goal which determines the role of the university in our national life, today and the future. This goal determines the university's role in the implementation of the revolutionary restructuring of socialist society.

We believe that the university will assert itself as a leading, scientific, educational, and cultural center through achievements which are in conformity with its traditions, Bulgaria's present requirements, and the criteria of contemporary science.

It is a fact that all necessary prerequisites for this are available. Our university is developing almost the entire spectrum of fundamental sciences. It deals with man and society, as well as with nature. Now that we are witnessing tremendous and decisive changes in contemporary science and technology, a great scientific-technical revolution, now that we more than ever need intellectual progress, we are confident that the Sofia university will be one of the basic promoters of our effort to participate in this process.

This is why we welcome your orientation toward the strategic trends of scientific-technical progress, which are of crucial importance for our socioeconomic development.

We put great hopes in you in connection with increasing and ensuring the intellectual potential of restructuring, in connection with enhancing the general, professional, and cultural qualifications and standards of our leading executive cadres and all our nation.

This is a great historical opportunity for our present teachers' staff and for the students who are being trained at Sofia University. This is so because a university education can fully guarantee the present and future implementation of the necessary coordination between intellectual creativity and many-sided social activities, the coordination between science and practice.

May the refreshing spirit of a new thinking penetrate the university halls and classes, the laboratories and faculties, but also your hearts and souls; may the spirit of a real and full-fledged restructuring of university life inspire all of you.

The force of attraction and vital strength of the Sofia university was always based on the profoundly democratic spirit of academic life in our country, on the natural freedom of creative thought, on the protection and defense of scientific truth.

The present and future development of our university as a center of science, education, and culture is unthinkable without the expansion and consolidation of this democratic spirit.

It is necessary to accelerate the application of the postulates and principles that you have developed in order for the university to act as a self-managing scientific and educational organization. In this respect you can rely upon the full support of the BCP Central Committee and Government. [applause]

The party and people are firmly confident that you will pass the test of life, the test of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action. [applause]

Esteemed lecturers and students, dear guests, the world is facing new visions and new challenges today. On the one hand, this world should be protected against nuclear disaster, on the other hand it should be restructured upon new foundations. All peoples and countries have the opportunity to contribute to this cause.

The profound and multi-faceted changes taking place in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries are an integral part of this innovation. There is no doubt that in these processes—in the creation of mankind's intellectual potential and in the people's education and professional training—we should all embark along new paths.

Universities are capable of and should be standing in the vanguard of the world's innovation and the struggle for a new world.

Your cooperation with universities all over the world represents a contribution to this cause.

Sofia university today is open to everything that is new and progressive, to all assets which enhance man's qualities and contribute to his happiness and prosperity.

Dear lecturers and students, please accept my cordial congratulations on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, on the occasion of your glorious jubilee. [applause].

May Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University continue to be a living center of Bulgarian science and education in the future, may it be our pride and support in the education and training of worthy sons and daughters for our beloved motherland—the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

I wish a happy anniversary to all alumni of Sofia University, who are devoting their knowledge and efforts to the construction of our new society, and I wish the same to you, the lecturers and students of our first Bulgarian university. [applause]

Holds Reception

AU1110095888 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 8 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] On 7 October at the Boyana Residence, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a reception on the 100th anniversary of the founding of Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University.

The reception was attended by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the State Council; and members of the government. Leaders of the university and our other higher education establishments, representatives of scientific and cultural institutes and creative unions, noted scientists, professors, and students also attended.

The foreign guests, participants in the events marking the centennial of the university, were also invited to the reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov warmly greeted the Bulgarian and foreign scientists and lecturers who attended the reception. He expressed his satisfaction with the celebrations, which marked in a the centennial of our first university in a worthy manner.

On behalf of the guests, Prof Carmino Romanzi, president of the European Conference of Rectors, expressed thanks for the invitation to take part in the great holiday of the Bulgarian university. He stressed the increased role of higher education establishments in developing science and education, and in constructing a world of understanding, cooperation, and progress.

Measures for Controlling Air Pollution Discussed

AU1110210488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] The National Assembly Permanent Commission for Environmental Production held a meeting today.

The implementation of the decisions adopted by the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the commission for reducing the damage caused by motor vehicle transport was discussed. It was established that despite the existence of research programs and appropriate decisions, the air pollution caused by motor vehicle gasoline emanations, especially in Sofia and other large cities, continues to increase.

Several reasons for this were pointed out, such as insufficient control and a lack of strictness in connection with technical services to motor vehicles, unsatisfactory maintenance of automobiles, the shortage of necessary equipment, spare parts, and other things.

The Permanent Environment Protection Commission adopted a decision pointing out the need for efficient coordination on the state level. This coordination should involve the entire cycle of planning, scientific research, and practical application activities, the supply of ecologically clean substances, catalytic converters, and electronic automobile equipment.

As the National Assembly deputies pointed out, environmental protection activities should become one of the most important tasks in the system of economic organizations and people's councils, which should be held strictly responsible for failing to apply scientific-technical developments and solutions, and for failing to ensure the necessary material and financial resources in connection with reducing air pollution caused by motor vehicle transport.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, participated in the meeting.

Scientist Interviewed on Agricultural Reform

AU1210191388 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 10 Oct 88 p 2

[Interview with Professor Atanas Ganev, deputy rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management of the BCP Central Committee, by Milena Popova: "The Philosophy of Changes"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The recent memorandum on quality changes in the agricultural sector evoked lively discussions on the pages of our newspaper. Contradictory opinions can be heard regarding a number of the new ideas about the future of our agriculture. Naturally, this is the purpose of the polemic, which is being conducted through newspapers and periodicals: The purpose is to select and analyze the most pertinent opinions, regardless of whether they are entirely positive or inspired by critical spirit. As a matter of fact, restructuring needs a more critical spirit, more individual opinions, and more original thought. Our editorial board invited Professor Atanas Ganev, an agrarian economist, to share his views on the changes which have occurred in our agriculture:

[Popova] The most crucial problem of recent years is the organizational-production and administrative structure of agriculture. This issue has not been resolved with the necessary determination, while the frequent changes have made it possible to avoid strict observance of the principles of the economic mechanism and self-management. What is your opinion on this question?

[Ganev] I think the enterprise should be the basic structural unit of the enterprise, regardless of whether we are dealing with a cooperative farm, a simple agricultural farm, an agricultural enterprise, or an agro-industrial complex (in the case of processing goods). The important thing is that the status should be that of an enterprise and the size of the enterprise should be manageable. The enterprise as the basic structural unit of a branch has fully justified its existence—since we started doubting this fact, we have been going backwards. [passage omitted]

[Popova] Do you think that leasing relations can be introduced everywhere and unconditionally fit the present basic principles of land management? How do you evaluate the process of introducing the leasing system into our agriculture?

[Ganev] I think that the piecework system should not be identified with the leasing system. [passage omitted]

The leasing system presupposes the leasing of land and production on the basis of a long-term leasing contract which includes land, buildings, cattle, and other production means. As a rule, the people who are taking over the land are individuals who will manage their farm on the basis of private management forms, but are paying a certain lease for using the production means.

It is evident that we, in our country, invest the concept of leasing with a somewhat different meaning. However, my concern goes in an other direction. Under the present conditions in our country, the leasing system will, to a considerable extent, contradict the application of industrial technologies with specialization and concentration of production—provided of course that we turn them into absolute values and apply them in all places regardless of the existing conditions. [passage omitted]

[Popova] Qualitative changes in agriculture cannot be the result of only building an optimal organizational structure, or of creating a system of incentives for the producer. Should we also look for conditions favorable to changes outside this branch?

[Ganev] Restructuring in agriculture also pertains to redistribution of the national income. A super-intensive model of agricultural production cannot be achieved through reorganization only, as certain leaders think, but through capital investments, material resources, and favorable conditions, and last, but not least—with the help of cadres, well-trained specialists, producers, and managers.

It is necessary for our policy to directly address the agricultural problems. The first requirement in this respect is a re-evaluation of the structure of the national economic complex for the purpose of creating realistic conditions and prerequisites for a development and consolidation of the food supply system on a priority basis. Decisive changes are required regarding the investment, credit, and cadre policies, as well as changes in the infrastructure of our policy in rural areas.

The agricultural sector needs its own economic mechanism, one that reflects the specific production conditions existing in rural areas. This means we should revise prices and the credit and redistribution mechanism, as well as the system of wages, taxation, tariffs, and so forth by introducing certain alleviations and more favorable conditions. The philosophy behind these changes, in most general terms, should be: To take less from agriculture and to provide more benefits for this branch, because, otherwise, agriculture will not justify our expectations.

Prosecutor Addresses Prisoners' Rights

AU1310085688 Sofia ANTENI in Bulgarian Issue No 40, 5 Oct 88 p 5

[Article by Ivan Petkov, prosecutor at the Chief Prosecutor's Office of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "The Rights of Imprisoned Citizens"]

[Excerpts] The development of our country as a constitutional state involves the establishment of more and better guarantees for the rights of imprisoned citizens. This a rather delicate matter, since the very fact that someone has been sentenced to a prison term means a restriction of his rights and freedoms.

The human rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have been further developed and are fully observed throughout our entire legislation. The fact that one third of all the postulates contained in our Constitution deal with civil rights shows the importance that the socialist state attaches to this important question. For this reason, whenever our legislation is forced to impinge upon these rights by inflicting a prison sentence, Article 36 of the Penal Code immediately defines the basic goal of the punishment—to re-educate the defendant and to improve his behavior, so that he may learn to observe the laws and rules of life in a socialist community—and it points out that punishment should never be aimed at causing physical pain, or at degrading human dignity. [passage omitted]

The fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (initiated by the United Nations) further reinforced our country's already established prestige as a consistent and loyal signatory state, and placed Bulgaria in an even more favorable position at international forums dealing with socio-humanitarian problems. Our domestic legislation is not in contradiction with the aforementioned convention. The fact that Bulgaria signed the convention did not involve any amendments or changes in our legal system. Nevertheless, our country's constant development aimed at intensifying the democratic and humanitarian principles that are inherent in socialism also requires us to improve our legislation at all levels—most of all in regard to the establishment of optimal guarantees for human rights and of our citizens' basic freedoms. Amendments and addenda to the Law on Bulgarian Citizenship have been introduced, and the same applies to the Law on Passports for Traveling Abroad, to the code of regulations for the application of these laws, and to others. A draft law on amendments and addenda to the Penal Code is in the course of preparation. [passage omitted]

The disciplinary practice applied in prisons and reformatories in dealing with prisoners should also be improved. We should point out in this respect that the methods of punishment applied should also be amended. Certain forms of punishment, for example, affect the prisoners' families rather than the delinquents themselves, and we are therefore justified in asking: Who deserves punishment, the criminal or his relatives? For this reason, it would be more expedient, for example, to deprive the prisoner of the right to watch films, or to deprive him of some other privileges to which he is entitled within the prison collective, instead of depriving him of the right to receive visitors. [passage omitted]

Amendments should also be introduced to internal regulations in prisons and labor corrective dormitories. This applies above all to the approach adopted in formulating such regulations. In the present regulations all obligations of the inmates are specifically pointed out, while the majority of their rights are omitted. There is no doubt that these regulations should be adapted to the forthcoming legislative amendments in this respect.

The question of the attitude adopted by prison management and prison guards toward the inmates should also be discussed. A situation that encourages the observance of laws and regulations in prisons should be created, of course, but it should not rely primarily on fear and the threat of sanctions and other coercive measures, but rather on the awareness and conviction that these regulations are in the interest of the collective within which the prisoner is temporarily forced to live and work. As a guarantee against unlawful acts, the prison and reformatory managements should be expressly obliged to refrain from using words and actions that degrade the prisoners' honor and dignity.

It is hardly possible in a single article to deal exhaustively with all questions of the penal procedure that could stand improvement. Rather, the task should be to apply glasnost to this area and revise the practical procedures so as to promote the process of perfecting our legislation.

The issue of additional, real guarantees in the carrying out of prison sentences only partially reveals the problems of the difficult, but necessary improvement of our legislation. The issue actually involves the need for a complete revision of legal regulations and norms subject to the law [podzakonovi normativni aktove], which should provide real guarantees for the full and exact observance of our Constitution and our laws. This is likely to improve the democratic principles upon which our social system is based and further consolidate the position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria among the developed, constitutional states.

Article Calls For "Change" in Economic Realm

AU1210195988 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No 41, 10 Oct 88 p 4

[Yuriy Aslanov article: "Economic Freedom"]

[Text] We formulate our problems in different ways, in accordance with our points of view, social position, or standpoint. In this sense my opinion will hardly be typical: My viewpoint is that of an economist, whose social position is that of a high-ranking employee. Perhaps, according to one definition, I could also be called a bureaucrat.

Now about my standpoint.

We have been taught and we are learning to recognize the laws of our society. We, teachers and students, have spent many hours hoping that any moment we will invent the magic universal agent that will end our problems. However, the problems somehow seem to have multiplied in direct correlation to our efforts to solve them.

We did not succeed in discovering new social laws, failed to achieve a higher and universal justice, and did not move into the kingdom of humanism.

Now we ask ourselves questions. For instance, what kind of law is the one about better satisfying the constantly increasing material and intellectual needs, when the needs are really increasing, while the extent to which they are satisfied is decreasing?

Why aren't we developing according to the plan? After all, a law with an appropriate meaning is incorporated in the genesis of our social nature. Why aren't we properly renumerating the quality and quantity of labor invested? Why is the amount of the assets received not related to the results of labor, even though, whether we like it or not, we have subscribed to the law on distribution in accordance with labor?

Why, why, why? Are these really natural social laws, or merely paralytic shocks to the motive forces of our social organism and people's objectively manifested economic interests?

Yes, there are problems. I shall risk saying something that has been said repeatedly, namely that the problems do not stem from the nature of socialism, but from the violation of this nature. They do not emanate from the principles (objective, not imagined) of the functioning of socialist society, but from ignoring or violating these principles. It depends on the people whether the objective natural laws in force will be utilized in social management.

It is not the principles, but the people, who must be replaced and changed. Hence, I think that our basic economic problems are rooted in our social superstructure—where the activity of the people is being implemented in practice. Therefore, I believe that our restructuring cannot be implemented in a natural manner if it progresses from the base toward the superstructure, if it begins "at the bottom" and ends "at the top." The problems that have accumulated require the direction of restructuring to be changed by making a 180-degree turn.

I think that the problems begin with the lack of civil economic freedoms.

If we closely scrutinize our social realities, we will easily discover that in practice everything in our economy depends on the initiative of the state and is the cause of the state, rather than of the citizens. Taking into consideration the centralization of the state structures that has been established, as well as their uniform interdependence, it would be more precise to say that the initiative belongs to the state (often to one person or to a group of persons,) while the executive role has been given to the citizens.

Self-management, for instance, is based on the premise of economic autonomy, and cannot make its breakthrough without the right of initiative. You cannot demand self-management from a labor collective composed of people who have no economic rights. Such a collective cannot perform as an economically independent enterprise as long as it is subjected to state management and influence.

There are almost no areas in which the economic self-determination of the citizens can manifest itself. The means of production and the enterprises are owned by the state, which also pays the wages. The right to form enterprises also belongs to the state, as well as the right to determine the manner and forms of production, exchange, and consumption.

Because of this, man is totally dependent on the state. Furthermore, the state provides the only vehicle for social, economic, and other exchanges between the people. It is the state that unites or divides the people, and thus every disruption in its command centers is immediately sensed by the whole of society, because of the lack of established alternative economic and social communications. Such systems are considered unreliable even in cybernetics.

Direct planning is the practical mechanism through which the state's dictate is enforced in the economy, and it is implemented through planning by directives. However, the heart of the phenomenon lies in the state monopoly of property and forms of economic activity.

Indeed, this is an issue on which scientists and politicians have been recently focusing more of their attention. In the realization that the problems of property relations and forms are crucial for development, we even undertook certain reforms (such as that of placing socialist property in the hands of the labor collectives, a process which began, stopped, began again, and then again stopped). However, at this point I think that the most important thing is to acknowledge the operation of the laws of dialectics in our economic system, while simultaneously saturating this system with diverse, freely created, and contradicting forms of property. The internal contradictions and their unity and conflict are a source for movement, and thus of progress. Consequently, placing property in the hands of the labor collectives would make no sense if the form of property does not change, and if, while destroying the state monopoly, we fail to carry out transformations in certain varieties of cooperative forms, in the municipal and mixed forms, and in the private forms.

I understand the complexity of such an undertaking, however I think that this complexity mainly arises from the accumulation of ideological prejudices. The use of ideological arguments in economic issues, such as saying that this is socialist and that is capitalist, has always been a source of apprehension for me. This is also the case with evaluating various forms of property, for example, when the evaluation depends on the starting criterion. If this is an ideological criterion, then you can say anything you want. You can discuss or ignore the problem, depending on the quality of the ideological argument—whether it is scientific and based on the use of objective economic natural laws, whether it is religious-dogmatic, and so forth. On the other hand, I do not think that you can say very much if the criterion is a socioeconomic one: It is obvious that if diverse forms of property exist, competition among them under equal legal conditions forms a basis for progress, because all this means a transition from a state-monopoly economy toward economic civil pluralism.

From this point of view, the only sensible alternative in economic reality that has emerged is to implement Engels' proposal to lease state enterprises to labor collectives, as well as Lenin's idea about socialism being a society of free members of cooperatives, and allowing various forms of cooperatives in our economic practice, such as labor cooperatives, cooperatives of production means, cooperatives of financial resources (shareholders organizations), and so forth.

Under these circumstances, one must review a number of principles of management, including the economic role of the state. For example, the purely ideological principle of the planning leadership of the national economy is of questionable value, because it is not based on the use of objective economic natural laws, but in fact is directed against them. The civil economic initiative means the end of state regulation of economic activity and, first of all, requires the state to relinquish the directives of planning leadership.

However, history offers no example of one voluntarily relinquishing power to somebody else, especially in the economic field. Therefore, in our restructuring we are placing the stress on combining the political will "from the top" and "from the bottom." We must realize that the social reform affects the direct interests of an immense layer of people who do not strive to implement the reforms, but rather act in contradiction to their purpose. I do not mean the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy itself would not have any weight if the "control package of governmental shares" were not in its hands. I am talking about overcoming that basic social contradiction of our society which is divided into the leaders and the led, into people who issue orders and enjoy various privileges because of their right to issue orders, and people who carry out orders.

Lately we have often discussed the problems of alienation, which emerge most of all in the sphere of labor. This phenomenon has several aspects: alienation of property because of the lack of an active economic relation between man and the property assets; moral alienation, because labor is losing its quality as a moral asset and a measure of success and prosperity (which is understandable, since people are not being paid according to their labor); and alienation from the government, because civil management has not developed, and the simple man is being ignored in the process of solving those economic and social problems that affect his vital needs and interests. At the same time, while participating in the adoption of certain economic decisions through the still underdeveloped self-management, an ordinary man cannot influence his own material and intellectual well-being.

There are many causes for this alienation, and they are being comprehensively analyzed. The chief trend of the work is rightly in the direction of leading socialist property out of its state of abstract and impersonal indivisibility. This is sometimes called anonymity. However, I think that the main reason is being ignored. First of all, man would not alienate himself from something that is actually his, even if it is an abstract and anonymous entity. In any event, this would not be the only reason for alienation.

I think that the main reason for alienation must be sought in the area of the high level of exploitation, which takes place in the guise of state appropriation of the overwhelming part of the enterprises' incomes.

This profoundly vicious phenomenon is essentially based on the leveling principle, which is criticized only in words. This is so because the means extracted from the enterprises' revenue are mainly directed back into production, but in a manner designed to maintain the balance between profitable and unprofitable enterprises.

The leveling principle, which is the principle of supreme injustice, has been adopted at the highest level, and it is only natural that it is reproduced throughout the whole chain of units in the national economy. Simultaneously, thousands of normative acts strengthen the operation of the leveling principle in such a way that enterprises which do not apply it make losses and and have to pay out part of their income when they try to exceed the mean assessments of their economic efficiency that have been determined by various norms, regulations, and economic regulators. It is logical to expect that if market, rather than planning, criteria were used to assess the efficiency of enterprises, then things would change quickly and sharply. However, this cannot happen without fairer tax regulation and without reviewing and reducing the existing multitude of biased, often impermanent normative regulations.

The force of these regulations not only shackles the economic activity of the enterprises, but, in combination with interference from the banking institutes, often amounting to arbitrary acts (for I cannot define the management and control of the expenditure of someone else's means in any other way), it places the enterprises in a position of being embarrassingly dependent on the goodwill and decisions of higher instances, whose decisions are often represented as charity. That which belongs by right to the producers of material assets is obtained by them (and in some cases often not obtained at all) only by administrative haggling, bowing and scraping to authority, trials and ordeals, intercessions, and bribes. The enterprises must yield precisely to those institutions and directives that operate against restructuring and self-management, and against every attempt to change the status quo to their own detriment.

The list of our problems is a long one. Although in this article I have acted as "defender" only of the labor collectives, this is not because I regard the problems as limited only to those dealt with here, but because I think that restructuring must begin with a change of policy in the area of the economy. Let this begin and continue! My observations of the situation in practice are not optimistic, either regarding the beginning or its continuation. Experience shows that every reform that has been started can be stopped.

Husak Greets New Government; Adamec Replies

LD1210171788 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, today appointed a new government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic according to the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Presidium of the Czecoslovak National Front Central Committee. The same day, the members of the government were constitutionally sworn in at Prague Castle by the president of the Republic. Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the National Front Central Committee, was present at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

After the oath-taking ceremony, Comrade Gustav Husak cordially congratulated the new premier and government ministers on their appointment to these responsible state posts. The policy of restructuring our society, he noted, and of carrying out economic reform and democratization set out by the 7th and 9th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, and reaffirmed by the 10th session of the party Central Committee, represents a momentous reform in the economy and in other sectors of society. We must put this policy into effect emphatically and resolutely. At the same time it is vital to tackle problems that make life unpleasant for the people. In this connection Gustav Husak stressed the need to focus efforts on ensuring the implementation of this year's tasks and those of the entire 5-year plan, and thus to prepare positive prospects for the years to come. In particular, it is vital to devote consistent attention to the qualitative aspects of developing the national economy and to measures associated with deepening socialist democracy.

Gustav Husak concluded by expressing the conviction that the new federal government would conscientiously discharge its duty in all sectors and consistently attend to implementing our societ's socioeconomic development program. He wished the members of the Czechoslovak Government great success in their exacting and responsible work.

In reply, Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec expressed thanks for the trust placed in the members of the government with the responsible duties assigned to them. We realize, he said, that we are beginning our work in a complex period. The outdated system of management by directive still remains in operation, and at the same time we must implement the restructuring program. The people have welcomed this policy enthusiastically, and they are calling for it to be more speedily promoted. We have no magic wand which will enable us to change things overnight, but we are convinced of one thing: We intend to react to the justified comments of citizens sensitively and in specific ways. If we succeed in this, I believe the people will acknowledge it.

Comrade Ladislav Adamec went on to say that the federal government intends to be a unified, national, central economic body which will influence and guide the whole self-financing sector and other organs, including the national committees. That is why we must work speedily on arrangements for the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the concept of developing science and technology, and our society's social program, as well as legislation which will have to be enacted. We are familiar with the conclusions of the 7th, 9th, and 10th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. The tasks are clear to us. We intend to do everything to ensure that we implement the adopted resolutions, Comrade Ladislav Adamec stressed.

Biographies of New Government Officials

Ladislav Adamec

LD1310062288 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 12 Oct 88

["Biography of New Czechoslovak Premier"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK)—Ladislav Adamec was born on September 10, 1926 in Frenstat Pod Radhostem, Novy Jicin district, North Moravia, in a miner's family. He has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1946.

He graduated from the vocational school of economics. After 1945 he worked in various economic functions his last being director of the Mez plant in Frenstat. He was deputy chairman of the North Moravian Regional National Committee, in 1963 he started to work at the Communist Party Central Committee and graduated from the College of Political Studies of the Party Central Committee. In 1969 he became deputy premier and in 1986 first deputy premier in the Czech Government. Since 1987 he has been deputy premier of the Federal Government and premier of the Czech Government.

Since 1966, Ladislav Adamec has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, since 1987 member of its Presidium, and since 1971 member of its National Economic Commission. Since 1969 he has been deputy of the Czech National Council.

Ivan Knotek

LD1210055788 Prague CTK in English 2145 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 111 (CTK)—Ivan Knotek, born into a working class family on August 26, 1936 at Senica, West Slovakia, has been a member of the Communist Party since 1954.

He is a graduate of the University of Agriculture in Nitra, West Slovakia. Between 1954 and 1969 Ivan Knotek worked as a teacher and headmaster of an agricultural college. In 1969 he was elected head secretary of the Galanta District Committee of the Slovak

Communist Party. From 1986 he was party Central Committee department head and in 1987 was elected head secretary of the West Slovak regional Communist Party committee. He has been a party Central Committee secretary, a member of the Central Committee, a Slovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party Central Committee member since 1988.

Frantisek Pitra

LD1210060088 Prague CTK in English
2147 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 11 (CTK)—Frantisek Pitra, born into a peasant family on November 13, 1932 at Mestec near Chrudim, East Bohemia, has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1951.

After graduating from the Brno University of Agriculture, Frantisek Pitra worked as an agronomist. In 1958 he began working in the party apparatus in the South Bohemian region. In 1968-69 he worked at the agricultural university in Ceske Budejovice and since 1969 again in the South Bohemian regional party apparatus. In December 1977 he was elected head secretary of the South Bohemian Communist Party Committee and since 1981 he has been secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Frantisek Pitra has been a member of the party Central Committee since 1977, a member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Committee Commission for Agriculture and Food since 1981. In 1986 he was elected alternate member of the Central Committee Presidium. Frantisek Pitra is also a deputy of the Federal Assembly's House of the People.

Miroslav Stepan

LD1210060588 Prague CTK in English
2152 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 11 (CTK)—Miroslav Stepan was born in Louny, North Bohemia, on August 5, 1945, in a farmer's family. He has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1965. He graduated from the Agricultural University of Prague and was Presidium member of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee and chairman of its Prague City Committee from 1974 to 1977 when he became representative of the Socialist Union of Youth in the International Union of Students and its chairman. He was elected secretary of the Prague City party committee in 1986. In April 1988 he became head secretary of the Prague City party committee and later member of the Communist Party Central Committee and its Secretariat.

Karel Urbanek

LD1210060788 Prague CTK in English
2155 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 11 (CTK)—Karel Urbanek was born on March 22, 1941 in Bojkovice, South Moravia, in a peasant family. He has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1962.

He studied at the transport engineering school at Valtice. After leaving the school, he worked as a train dispatcher and later on as a station master at Bojkovice. He studied at the College of Political Studies and in 1984 he became head secretary of the Brno City Committee of the Communist Party. Since March 1988, he has been at the head of the Political-Organizational Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

At the party 17th congress he was elected member of the party Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Commission for Work With the Youth.

Josef Mewald

LD1210084288 Prague CTK in English
2204 GMT 11 Oct 88

["Biography of New Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat member"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 11 (CTK)—Josef Mevald, born into a working class family on November 26, 1932 at Velke Hamry, North Bohemia, has been a Communist Party member since 1951.

He first worked as a textile worker in Tanvald, North Bohemia, and later on held a trade union post. In 1965 he finished studies at the College of Political Studies of the Czechoslovakia Communist Party Central Committee and began working at the West Bohemian Regional Communist Party Committee. He has been head secretary of the West Bohemian Regional Party Committee since 1975. Josef Mevald has been a member of the party Central Committee since 1976.

Miroslav Zavadil

LD1210064688 Prague CTK in English
2157 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 11 (CTK)—Miroslav Zavadil was born on January 9, 1932 in Prerov, North Moravia in a working class family. He has been member of the Communist Party since 1948.

A miner by profession, he later studied at the college of political studies. In 1963 he was elected chairman of the Czechoslovak Youth Union Central Committee. From 1970 to 1972 he held leading posts in Czech National Front Central Committee, he worked for three years as general director of the Czechoslovak Travel Agency CEDOK and in 1975 he became central secretary of the

Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union. From 1984 to 1986 he was Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the Soviet Union. In 1987, he was elected chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

At the 13th Communist Party congress he was elected member of the party Central Committee, in 1971 he became a Central Committee alternate member and since 1976 he has again been full member of the Central Committee. In March 1987, he was elected member of the Comunist Party Secretariat and in 1988 alternate member of the party Presidium.

He is also deputy of the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, member of the Czechoslovak National Front Presidium and deputy chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Marie Hutterova

LD1210085188 Prague CTK in English
2200 GMT 11 Oct 88

["Biography of New Secretary of Committee for Party Work"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 11 (CTK)—New Secretary of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic Marie Hutterova was born in Sakvice near Breclav, South Moravia, on December 29, 1940, in the family of a teacher. She has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1966.

After graduation at a secondary agricultural-technological school, she worked in various economic posts at the Sakvice cooperative farm, including the post of the cooperative's chairwoman. Besides her job, she studied at the University of Agriculture in Brno. She was head of the cooperative farm until 1983, when she was elected national committee chairwoman for the district of Breclav. She has been deputy chairwoman of the regional committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union since 1977.

Marie Hutterova was elected in the Breclav District Party Control and Audit Commission in 1976 and she has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Control and Audit Commission since the party's 16th congress. She is a member of the Breclav District Communist Party Committee Presidium.

Rudolf Rohlicek

LD1210084688 Prague CTK in English
2206 GMT 11 Oct 88

["Biography of New Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat Member"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 11 (CTK)—Rudolf Rohlicek was born on July 14, 1929 at Malacky, near Bratislava, in a working class family. He has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1947.

He studied at the School of Economics and at the Institute of Social Sciences of the Communist Party Central Committee. After graduation he worked in the Economic Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and from 1964 in the same department of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee. In 1967 he returned to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and worked as a deputy head and later on as the head of a department.

In 1969 he was appointed Czechoslovak minister of finance, in 1973 Czechoslovak deputy premier and permanent representative in CMEA and in 1986 Czechoslovak first deputy premier.

He has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the House of the People of the Federal Assembly since 1971.

Andrej Saling

LD1210112188 Prague CTK in English
0104 GMT 12 Oct 88

["Biography of Slovak Party Presidium, Central Committee Member"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK)—Andrej Saling was born in Hnust, Rimavska Sobota district, Central Slovakia, in a clerk's family. He has been Czechoslovak Communist Party member since 1961. He graduated from the College of Forestry and Wood Technology in Zvolen in 1963. In 1978 he became section head and deputy department head of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee. In 1986 he was elected secretary and in 1988 head secretary of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party. Since 1988 he has been member of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Communist Party Central Committees.

Slovak Ministers Steis, Molnar

LD1210153388 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1030 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Today a Slovak National Council Presidium session was held in Bratislava. It was chaired by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. The session was attended by Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and chairman of the Slovak National Front Central Committee. [passage omitted]

We shall now acquaint you with the biographies of the new ministers of the Slovak Government:

Ivan Steis, minister of construction and building industry, was born in 1934 in Topolcany. He has been a CPCZ member since 1970. In 1978 he begam work as an activist of the CPSL Central Committee. Since 1985 he has served as deputy Slovak minister of construction. Comrade Steis has been awarded state honors for excellent work.

Anton Molnar, minister of health and social affairs, was born in Komjatice, in the Nove Zamky district, in 1930. He has been a CPCZ member since 1964. He worked actively in party posts, and also held posts in mass organizations.

Between 1981-85 he was a deputy head of the Comenius University faculty and from 1985 served as dean of the university's medical school.

For his work, Comrade Anton Molnar was given a state award for construction services.

Toman, Synkova, Bocek, Sykora

LD1210174888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Here is the biography of the newly appointed first deputy premier of the Czech Government and chairman of the Czech Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technological Development:

Comrade Miroslav Toman was born in 1935 in Ziten, Klatovy district. He is a member of the CPCZ, has held a number of party posts, and is presently a candidate member of the party Central Committee and member of the Agricultural Commission of the party's Central Committee. In 1974-80 he held the post of a departmental director at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food. In 1980 he was given the post of deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. Up to 1983 he served as the Czech minister of agriculture and food, and as of this year he has served as federal minister of agriculture and food.

Miroslav Toman is a deputy of the People's Chamber of the Federal Assembly. His political and public activities have earned him the Order of Labor.

Here are the biographies of the newly appointed minister of the Czech Government:

Jana Synkova, minister of education, youth, and physical education, was born in Prague in 1931. She is a member of the CPCZ and has proved competent in a number of party and public posts.

In 1988 she was appointed deputy to the Czech minister of education, youth, and physical education. She was awarded a state award for services to construction.

Jaroslav Bocek, minister of forestry, water conservancy, and wood processing industry, was born in Vitkovice, Vyskov district, in 1934. Since he joined the CPCZ he has continuously held party posts. He currently is a member of the South Moravian Regional Party Committee and a member of its agricultural commission. He also holds a number of public offices. He is a member of the Scientific Council of the Agricultural College in Brno and has been awarded state honors for outstanding work.

Minister Erich Sykora was born in Brno in 1929. He is a member of the Czechoslovak People's Party and is currently the chairman of the regional committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party and a member of its Central Committee Presidium. He has also carried out various duties in public posts. He is a member of the Czechoslovak Medical Society of Jan Evangelista Purkybe. During 1960-64 he served a National Assembly deputy. He currently is deputy to the Regional National Committee and since 1986 has been a member of its council.

Bohumil Urban

LD1310061088 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 12 Oct 88

["Biography of First Deputy Premier of Federal Government"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Bohumil Urban was born on June 29, 1934 in Rajov, Cesky Krumlov district, South Bohemia in a peasant's family. He has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1953.

In 1949, he started to work as a worker at the Vetrni paper-mill. He graduated from the Institute of Chemical Technology in Pardubice. In the 1961-1968 period he worked in the party apparatus—from 1963 at the party regional committee in North Bohemia and from 1966 at the Central Committee in Prague. Between 1971 and 1977 he was director-general of the paper and cellulose industry in Prague.

In 1977 he became deputy minister and in 1978 minister of industry in the Czech Government. In 1981 he was appointed Czechoslovak foreign trade minister, in 1987 first deputy premier of the Czech Government and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission, in April 1988 he became chairman of the Czech Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technological Development.

In the 1986-1987 period, Bohumil Urban was candidate member of the Communist Party Central Committee, in 1980-1986 deputy of the Czech National Council. Since 1987 he has been member of the party Central Committee and since 1986 deputy of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly House of the People. He is member of the party Central Committee National Economic Commission and member of the State Planning Commission.

Pavel Hrivnak

LD1310083188 Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT 12 Oct 88

["Biography of First Deputy Premier of Federal Government"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Pavel Hrivnak was born in a working class family in Maly Cepcin, Martin district in Slovakia, on October 9, 1931. He became a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1956.

After graduating from the faculty of chemical technology of the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava, Pavel Hrivnak worked in various posts in the Chemical Fibres Research Institute in Svit, East Slovakia, of which he became director in 1969. From 1970 he was the director of the Chemlon Humenne chemical plant in East Slovakia.

Pavel Hrivnak was member of the Czechoslovak Committee of People's Control in 1979-1983, Slovak minister of industry in 1982-1984, Slovak deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission from October 1984 to June 1986, Czechoslovak deputy premier from June 1986 to April 1988 and since then minister in charge of the Federal Price Office.

He has been a member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and its economic commission since 1971, was Slovak Communist Party Presidium member from March to June 1986, and has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and its National Economic Commission since December 1986.

Pavel Hrivnak has been a deputy in the Slovak National Council since 1986.

Frantisek Kincl

LD1310061288 Prague CTK in English 1823 GMT 12 Oct 88

["Biography of Czechoslovak Interior Minister"]

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK)—Frantisek Kincl was born on February 2, 1941, in Ricany near Brno, in a farmer's family. He has been member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1966.

He first trained to be a brick-layer, later graduated from a vocational engineering school and the technical university in Brno. Since 1965 he has been member of the National Security Corps, his latest function was deputy minister of the interior in the Czechoslovak Government. At present he is a deputy to the Czech National Council.

Jaromir Johanes

LD1310061688 Prague CTK in English 1849 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Biography of New Czechoslovak Foreign Minister"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK)—Jaromir Johanes was born in Dobra nad Sazavou, East Bohemia, on August 21, 1933, in a family of a worker. He has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1956.

He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations in 1958. Since then he has worked at the Foreign Ministry. He was on staff of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Britain, Czechoslovakia's consul general in Australia, ambassador to Canada and the United states. He represented Czechoslovakia at talks in the United Nations and other international organizations many times. He was appointed deputy foreign minister in 1982 and first deputy foreign minister in 1987.

He is a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Commission for Foreign Policy.

Karel Julis

LD1310061988 Prague CTK in English 1854 GMT 12 Oct 88

["Biography of New Czechoslovak Deputy Premier"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Metallurgy, Engineering and Electrical Engineering Karel Julis was born in Prague on November 10, 1929, in a clerk's family. He has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1965.

Karel Julis graduated from the Technical University of Prague in 1953. He has been an academician of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences since 1984. He worked in the Bechovice State Research Istitute for the construction of mashines from 1953 until 1982. Since 1971 he had been director of the institute and at the same time head of the department of mechanics and then dean of the faculty of civil engineering at the Technical University of Prague. He was director of the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1987 and also deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in the 1986-1987 period. He is chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific Degrees. He was Czech minister of education from 1987 to 1988.

Karel Julis has been candidate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee National Economic Commission since March 1986.

New Officials Discuss Tasks, Plans

LD1210155388 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Today the newly appointed premier, deputy premier, and ministers of the Czech Government were sworn in in Prague Castle. The ceremony was attended by Karel Urbanek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech SR Committee for Party Work; the deputy chairmen of the Czech National Council; and deputy premiers and ministers of the Czech Government.

In the opening speech, Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, said that the Czech Government carries out its tasks on the basis of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, which set the strategy of acceleration of socioeconomic development, the concept of the new revolutionary upsurge of production forces, and the development and perfection of social relations.

In a joint approach, the Czech National Council and the Czech Government, are currently focusing, above all, on the consistent implementation of the economic restructuring. The 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee again stressed that a happy life for our people and the strengthening and further boom of socialism are the basic meaning of the party and state policy. Josef Kempny said that the Czech Government presently is increasing the emphasis on the consistent implementation of all its decisions, and on all ministers to contend with the entrusted tasks with high standards.

Milan Vondruska, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, then read aloud the text of the constitutional oath. [passage omitted]

Next Frantisek Pitra took the floor.

When we look soberly at the present, he said, when we assess the program which we have set for ourselves, we cannot and must not conceal how many plans we have not managed to fulfill, how many ideas have remained only wishful thinking. Citizens expect from their government above all the consistent fulfillment of tasks for aiding the economy and economic development, the prevention of discord between words and deeds, the full development of its organizational work, the consistent control of the fulfillment of adopted decisions, and the drawing of corresponding conclusions from their nonfulfillment.

The government must introduce an uncompromising, highly exacting line in securing the implementation of the tasks of restructuring and of the democratization of society, and react efficiently to problems related to the people's life and work. There is only one route leading to the fulfillment of the tasks: the route of the intensive development of the national economy, the route of honest qualified work in all spheres. We want from everyone, but above all from the leading officials, from the party, and the economic apparatus the thorough implementation of working and civic duties, order, and discipline.

However, we do not want to rely upon methods based purely on giving orders and on coercion. The basis of the permanent change in the attitude of people toward the current tasks must be the democratization of all areas of our life, the development of the principles of self-management.

Frantisek Pitra assured the Czech National Council deputies that the Czech SR Government will do its utmost to effectively implement the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the tasks of restructuring.

Address by New Czech Premier Pitra

LD1210224588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Today the new Government of the Czech Socialist Republic, which was appointed by the Presidium of the Czech National Council on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, was constitutionally sworn in in the old parliament chamber of Prague Castle.

Frantisek Pitra, the new Czech premier, had this, among other things, to say in his address to the councillors:

[Begin Pitra recording] Our citizens expect their government, first and foremost, to consistently carry out the tasks arising in the sphere of economic and social development, not to allow any discrepancy between words and deeds, to develop its organizational work in full, to be consistent and exacting in monitoring the implementation of adopted resolutions, and to apply the appropriate consequences should these not be fulfilled. The government must set an uncompromising and highly demanding course in implementing the tasks of restructuring and democratizing society.

Needless to say, it must react effectively to topical problems in the life and work of the people. This is what our fellow citizens demand, and that is the task assigned to us by the leading force in our society, the CPCZ, as was once again and very categorically expressed at the 10th session of our party's Central Committee, in the opening speech by General Secretary Comrade Jakes. In terms of the government's practical activity, it means carrying out the adopted policy statement much more vigorously and consistently. The Czech National Council committees' monitoring of its implementation unequivocally demonstrates that in addition to positive results, there are also areas in which the reality of life is still markedly different from our intentions and plans. We cannot, under any circumstances, resign ourselves to this state of affairs.

Comrades, I realize that complex problems cannot be resolved overnight, or from one year to the next. Consequently, we will endeavour energetically to clear away the obstacles blocking the successful progress of economic and social restructuring. It is expected that everyone who is managing his resources properly will put things in order at his workplace. Similarly, it is expected of every government that it will manage to perceive the just needs of the citizens and to set about fulfilling them. Our problems in the economy, politics, and in the spiritural sector are an inseparable part of the overall problems of the state. The basic approaches to gradually resolving them stem from the conclusions of the 17th congress, and from the conclusions adopted at different sessions of our party's Central Committee.

The main source of development and also the objective for implementing the noble program of socialist construction is man, the human factor. Therefore, the government will continue to strive to fully harness the wisdom and initiative of all citizens and to gain their active support. Concern for the healthy development of all the generations, creating conditions for the full development of the abilities and strength of this nation, and winning the support of collectives and individuals on a lasting basis for society's goals—this is what I see as the very essence of the government's activities. Many things weigh heavily on us; we want to make better use of economic and human resources, attain an improvement in caring for the natural environment, and devote continuous care to health, to cultural and social life, to achieving higher levels of education; and lend full support to science, technology, agriculture, the construction industry, and to the development of all regions and areas in the Czech Socialist Republic.

People everywhere rightly expect changes for the better. There is only one way to provide all of this in due course—the intensive development of our national economy, and the path of honest and skillful work in all sectors. [end recording]

Adamec Chairs 1st Government Meeting

LD1310095588 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 13 Oct 88

[Text] Today the federal government convened in Prague at its first constituent meeting after its appointment yesterday by the president of the Republic.

The session has opened and is chaired by Ladislav Adamec, federal premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Readers' Letters Oppose Restructuring Attempts

AU1110170788 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "We Are Opposed to Such Restructuring!", Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 October on page 3 publishes three readers' letters, totalling 2,000 words, whose authors protest against central economic agencies' attempts to avoid genuine restructuring in order to maintain their own privileges. Problems that have surfaced during the first stage of organizational restructuring (which ended on 1 July 1988 with the establishment of the first 412 state enterprises) are also one of the subjects of a 2,500-word discussion with three leading Slovak economists, published by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 October, on page 3, under the headline "The Time Calls for Bold Thinking and Energetic Action."

In the first letter carried by PRAVDA on 6 October, Stanislav Trenciansky, chairman of a primary party organization in the Chemlon Humenne enterprise, conveys his party organization's impression that "restructuring is becoming a Czechoslovak ritual" and its concern over "efforts to 'paint over the company nameplate' in the process of the formation of state enterprises." To back up this impression, Trenciansky refers to the experience of his own enterprise, whose application for the status of an independent state enterprise is likely to be turned down on the basis of "contrived" arguments "thought up by Slovchemia, our former economic production unit (cleverly renamed Slovnaft in due course), in concert with the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak SR." Trenciansky charges that, "driven by the instinct of self-preservation," the executives of the Slovnaft general directorate give their approval only to those enterprises that "reserve jobs for them" and that they "do not give up their positions without struggle and braking efforts."

Generalizing the experience of his enterprise, the letter writer says: "The expected danger of a half-hearted solution to the tasks of restructuring is thus here! Unless the CPCZ removes this danger in an uncompromising manner, we will return to the accustomed grooves. We will still be able to merely speak about a new economic mechanism and the words of party and state agencies will remain pious wishes. That is why I believe that, if someone does not translate laws, resolutions, and decrees into action —be it because he is unable to or because he does not want to—he should leave his function! Otherwise, instead of restructuring, we will arrive at stagnation and people's continued passivity, indifference, and also discontent. Let us not permit the economic center to create a situation in which 'journalists can write what they want, the working people may rage, and customers may complain—we will do what we want and the way we want to do it because we are at the helm and immune to everything.'"

In conclusion Trenciansky expresses his belief that "without democratization and a reform of the political system (including essential cadre changes) there are neither prerequisites nor guarantees that the interests of restructuring will really prevail."

Similar concern is expressed by the authors of the other two letters reprinted in the Bratislava PRAVDA item. Vladimir Ulicky from Lehota nad Rimavicou writes, among other things: "My impression is that restructuring in our country has begun to lose the vigor and energy with which it started; it is as if the forces that seek the reinforcement of their positions started to gain the upper hand. I believe that the approach to problems which Lenin used to call commitment to the party line [stranickost] would help us expose these forces. When we look at things from this perspective, it becomes immediately clear who is opposed [to restructuring]. After all, no one will voluntarily give up his benefits. And we know very well who has these benefits and privileges! It is those who distribute, approve, allocate, set limits (claiming what a highly responsible activity that is), and do Lord knows what else, without bearing any direct responsibility for their decisions." The last letter writer, Engineer Rudolf Masar from Dolne Vestenice, also expresses dissatisfaction with the course of restructuring thus far. He says that, "although it is known that relatively small enterprises function best," this principle has thus far not been respected in restructuring the enterprise base. Masar attributes the "tendency to set up large enterprises" to the prevalence of personal over social interests and recommends a "bolder renewal of cadres" as a solution to the problem.

In their statements in the Bratislava PRAVDA discussion on 7 October, the participants confirm some of the criticism expressed in the above letters. Jan Kosnar, professor at the Bratislava Economics College, for example, deplores that "in a considerable number of organizations, restructuring has been grasped, and carried out, as mere reorganization." He is seconded by Professor Jan Ferianc, corresponding member of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, who says that the first state of restructuring "mostly fixed the existing state of affairs." Ferianc points out that the proposed number of state enterprises is the same as, or even lower than, the number of previous national enterprises, although "even today's national enterprises are too large and enjoy a clear monopoly position" with all the "ills and evils of monopolies." According to data of the Prognosis Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences cited in the discussion, Czechoslovak industrial enterprises now have an average of 3,300 employees, compared with 50 in the United States or 60 in Austria.

Daily Urges 'Systematic Renewal' of Leadership

AU0710155388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 88 p 3

[Article by Rudolf Hegenbart, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department: "Always Linked With the People; the Present Time Requires Flexibility, Efficiency, and Competence"]

[Text] **In December, a year will have elapsed since the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Ever since that significant session, the life of our party and society at large has increasingly been under the sway of the ideas of the restructuring of social relations and the acceleration of socioeconomic development.**

The projected indispensable changes contained in the concept of restructuring, and their solution, are so great and serious that their implementation is unthinkable without, above all, higher-level [as published] and more competent work by the party, as well as without the revolutionary activity of all strata of our society. The socialist society cannot function effectively if the leading force of society, the party, does not have leadership of a high standard. The quality of the party and its revolutionary character depend, apart from other factors, on its leadership. Party work throughout its entire structure, from party groups up to the Central Committee, must be imbued with the awareness that socialism is not a utopia but rather a science and that, for this reason, it is necessary always to take into consideration nothing but the real facts, real life, to discern in good time the genuine stirring of the working people and to unify its activity with the latest scientific advances.

The Communist Party is the political core of our society and it is therefore responsible for all social movement. Our entire society expects this movement to accelerate in the interest of progress. Whatever sort of movement prevails in the party, the movement in society is, and will be, of the same sort. Whatever sort of practice the party implements in its activity, whatever the sort of forms and methods it applies in enacting its social role and in implementing its targets, these will also be reflected in the activity of state, economic, and social agencies, institutions, and individuals. It is, above all, from functionaries that one must demand a high degree of personal accountability based on collective leadership and an energetic end to buck-passing [alibismus] and to the reluctance, or inability, to live up to the requirements of the Leninist concept of the party's leading role.

Before the Eyes of the Working People [subhead]

In accordance with the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, it is necessary to improve internal party democracy and to tighten internal party discipline. Democratization and conscious discipline were, and must forever remain, the most fundamental principles of the party's structure and activity. The public has welcomed the fact that the CPCZ Central Committee devotes so much attention to reinforcing party discipline and the deepening of democracy in the party and in all walks of society's life. The active participation of Communists in the solution of all party matters is the most important factor in developing internal party democracy. It is at the root of the openness of policy and of glasnost. That is why use must be made of the findings and experiences acquired by Communists in their daily contact with the working people, and of their energy.

The development of democracy inside the party requires at the same time the development of the collective character of the party leadership and the systematic renewal of the composition of party agencies. It is necessary to firmly condemn egocentrism and the effort to remain at the head

of party and social agencies as long as possible, which prevents the younger and middle-aged generation from becoming involved in decisions on social problems.

Something highly noxious for the Communist Party, and not just for the Communist Party, is the thesis about the immutability of cadres. It is necessary to soon put an end to this practice, and thereby rectify mistakes of the past and ensure a permanent education and renewal of capable and productive cadres. The principle of collectiveness must be enshrined forever as a direction in the development of democracy.

The entire party and society have also welcomed with gratification the improved flow of information to party agencies and to the public on the work of party and state agencies. **The party and the socialist state must shape and implement their policy before the eyes of the working people, with their help, and under their control.** This is an important element of democracy that must be constantly developed. In general, the deepening of democracy presupposes a great dose of openness and the removal of anonymity as a factor that is alien to the socialist society and to the advanced political culture of the people and nations of the Czechoslovak Republic. Anonymity is an expression of the absence of moral balance [moralni nevyvazenost], cowardice, a bad social atmosphere, and of distrust of the people and of weakening ties with them. **And the worst thing of all would be for the party to tolerate individuals and groups in its ranks who regard anonymity as the method of their work and as the means for false incrimination of honest officials and functionaries!** Anonymity and covert clannishness [skryvane skupinkareni] must be combated with open and constructive criticism and self-criticism, and with a high level of control from above and from below. **Passivity and disruption of social relations must be eliminated.** It is precisely party organizations and the party as a whole that must establish a climate of exactingness and adherence to principle, on the foundations of the socialist legal state, as the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, too, pointed out. In everyday practice the dialectics of the common and the unique must be enforced in such a way so as not to distort the gist of problems, matters, and events and not to divorce the unique (partial or group-related) from what is common. This is the way to rid all our activity of harmful subjectivist views and approaches.

It is highly necessary to take care that all leading officials across the board render account for their work before party agencies and society; to criticize openly and uncompromisingly lack of commitment, lack of principles, and caginess; and to eliminate all methods of suppressing criticism. The party must always look at accomplished work critically and self-critically; it must not allow itself to be lulled into complacency. Such an atmosphere is also an important method of educating people; it supports the development of the desirable character traits of the socialist man, contributes to eliminating contradictions between words and deeds, and is, in fact, a law governing the development of the socialist society.

In sociopolitical practice it is necessary to continue to wage a struggle against ideological adversaries, careerists, individuals who present their personal ambitions as adherence to principle, which, however, is in reality directed against the revolutionary changes brought forth by restructuring, as well as against those who suffer from impatience, discredit leading officials and agencies, undermine trust in their abilities, and belittle their successes and authority.

Shaping New Personalities [subhead]

The main element in restructuring social practice is the improvement of the style and methods of managerial activity in all fields. This is unthinkable without a high-principled cadre policy. People condemn infringements of socialist ethics, petty bourgeois thinking and conduct motivated by one's personal gain, and breaches of socialist legality and of the principles of the socialist way of life, especially among leading functionaries, regardless of the level at which this occurs.

The working people want to elect representatives they believe in, who do not turn like a weather vane when the so-called new winds begins to blow. However, those who have been at the head of social institutions and organizations for long years bear responsibility for leading the economy and other social sectors into critical situations and now call for new principles of management can hardly expect the people to trust them. At the same time they themselves could have given society more had they consistently implemented Leninist principles and norms of work as well as specific party resolutions. However, this presupposes a vigorous elimination of "beaten tracks," obsolete approaches, and comfort-seeking, and, frequently, it also requires a greater personal courage to admit that I can no longer cope with the function entrusted to me. All upright working people rightly demand that their elected representatives in the center as well as at lower levels of management be dedicated body and soul to the strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development and to restructuring, without any ulterior designs. They demand that people who are dedicated to the party, who are competent, professionally and politically mature, with high moral qualities and personal standards, and capable of guiding and steering labor collectives toward efficient economic construction under new conditions should work at posts of responsibility.

Instead of a flood of words and an opportunistic awaiting for orders, restructuring requires concreteness, flexibility, efficiency [operativnost], and competence at all levels of management structures. That is why the shaping of such leading personalities of a new type is an urgent task of party and state agencies and of cadre policy in general.

The important period that we are going through at present requires active leading political officials who are capable of combining science with political practice and ideology with organizational activity. Capability for renewing and constantly consolidating the party's ideological and action unity is also required. The higher the function, the higher the demands that must be placed on the ability to be a leading official who commands natural authority.

Leading officials, regardless of their political affiliation, cannot do without the knowledge of the theory of socialism and without the ability to analyze the practice of the construction of the socialist society, so that they can not only withstand the snares set by our internal and external adversaries, but are also able to more rapidly and more specifically contribute to the development of the wealth of the socialist society and the people.

In spite of some problems which we openly criticize and the elimination of which we seek, our society is on a relatively high economic, cultural, and moral level. Its further development requires the application of such instruments, methods, and forms as will give a boost to the creative powers of the people and provide an undistorted picture of the social reality. New tasks cannot be accomplished by means of old approaches, nor can they be subjectively adapted and interpreted.

Interaction of Ideology and Economy [subhead]

The elimination of subjectivism from party and social practices must be primarily promoted by constantly developing the party's links with the working people. The prerequisite for this is the removal of all barriers which have led to the disruption of these links and which remain in effect. One of the most significant obstacles is the discrepancy between words and deeds. Sociological research shows that this conflict is the main factor which diminishes the party's authority and adversely affects the working people's general attitude toward the party's policy. The people understand this conflict as politicking; it is truly a conflict unworthy of a revolutionary party of the workers class.

Even the harshest truth has more significance than any "sacred" deceit. The linkage between the party and the working people helps to uncover the party's resources, strength, and activity; it also strengthens mutual trust between the party, as the social vanguard, and the people. This linkage is an important principle of party leadership, a significant ideological and practical process. It guarantees that subjectivism in social practices will be overcome, and it is the basis for realistic long-term prospects, for the development of working and social initiatives. Specific social initiatives and activities always were (and will be) the criterion of correct party policy. **The new level of social development demands that the party learn from the working people more than it has ever learned before, and that it draw on their experience, collective wisdom, and will. Its linkage with the people enriches the party, making it capable of action. However, this linkage must be realistic and based on mutual trust; it must not be formal, but must include a mutually demanding attitude and social responsibility for the cause of socialism.**

The demanding tasks of the present, unity in pursuing basic socioeconomic interests, the conviction that the goals and paths of socialist advancement are correct—all of this makes it essential for the party's linkage with the working people to lead to a unity of thinking, a unity of the interests of the party and the people. The prerequisite is that the working people's participation in the creation and implementation of the party's policy is enhanced on all levels; that the role of state agencies and social organizations is increased via the expansion of their rights and duties; and that the organizational and educational activities improve (for here the basic criterion is not the word, be it ever so convincing, but the specific deed).

The current tasks of economic and social development cannot be provided for by economic factors alone; they must also be provided for by ideological and political-organizational factors. **The logic of the connection between ideological and economic activity must not be disrupted; on the contrary, we must provide for a consistent orientation of the ideological institutions toward economic policy, and for a consistent orientation of the economic institutions toward ideological work.** Economic activity cannot consistently resolve social and economic problems on its own without a change in the people's way of thinking, without their grasping that the intentions and goals of the party's policy are the only correct ones, without their adopting these intentions and goals as their own—and adopting them in their own interests, regardless of where the people stand politically.

Presidium Discusses Management, Food Production

LD1210175688 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee Presidium, which met today in Bratislava following the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, discussed preparations for a CPSL Central Committee session to be held on 17 October. It discussed proposals for changes in the existing commissions and the establishment of new party Central Committee commissions.

The Presidium went on to draw attention to shortcomings in the activity of managers of state enterprises and party, trade union, and youth organizations who had not made use of all potentials for mobilizing the work collectives. It also instructed managers to deal speedily with critical comments which arose at the eighth plenary session of the Slovak Trade Union Council.

The CPSL Central Committee Presidium went on to note that the structure of the production of foodstuffs has not been brought into line with demand, particularly for certain types of meat and dairy products. It pointed out that in the interests of resolving this situation, it is necessary to be more decisive in implementing the adopted measures for improving supplies to the domestic market.

Restriction on Movement in U.S. Protested

LD1310123188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 13 Oct 88

[Text] United Nations, New York, 13 Oct (ADN)—The spokesman for the CSSR today protested to the UN Committee for Relations with the Host Country over the discriminatory measures with which the U.S. State Department is hampering the freedom of movement of staff members of the permanent missions of the CSSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, and Poland.

The travel restrictions imposed by the United States are illegal and unequivocal discrimination, the spokesman stressed. They cannot be reconciled either with the rules contained in the UN Charter or with the obligations arising from the agreement between the United Nations and the United States, or with the convention on UN privileges and immunity.

The CSSR representative called on the United States to rescind the discriminatory measures.

Whitehead Interviewed on Talks With Honecker

LD1210162288 East Berlin Television Service in German 1834 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Interview with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, by unidentified reporter on the "Aktuelle Kamera" program; name of interviewer and place not given; questions and answers in English with superimposed German translation—recorded]

[Text] [Question] In what atmosphere did your talk [with State Council Chairman Erich Honecker] take place?

[Whitehead] It was constructive in every respect

[Question] Today was your third time in Berlin. Can you note progress in relations?

[Whitehead] Yes, our relations have improved in that time. We have taken up a dialogue with the GDR with regard to a number of problems, and we hope that the discussion will further improve relations in the years ahead.

[Question] Last question: In what fields do you mainly see possibilities for cooperation?

[Whitehead] Well, we would hope for expanded trade, intensified arms control talks, such as in the field of conventional weapons, where the GDR is involved, as we know. In addition we count on cooperation in the fight against narcotics and terrorism. We want stronger commercial activities and extended cultural exchange. All these things contain considerable promise for us.

Kessler Receives USSR Army's Govorov

AU0710175688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 88 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, received Army General Vladimir Govorov, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of civil defense, on Wednesday [5 October]. During the friendly meeting in the Defense Ministry, Army General Heinz Kessler informed his guest about the GDR working people's initiatives and performance in the all-around strengthening of socialism and the ensuring of peace. In this connection, he paid tribute to the preventive activities of the members and voluntary helpers in the GDR's civil defense to protect the population and the economy from catastrophes, accidents, and other cases involving damage. He said that in this way they make an important contribution to the implementation of the SED's economic and social policy.

Army General Govorov conveyed cordial greetings from Army General Dimitriy Yazov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister, which were equally reciprocated by the GDR Defense Minister.

Taking part in the meeting was Lieutenant General Fritz Peter, head of the GDR civil defense.

Ministers, Soviet Counterpart on Pipeline Project

Mitzinger Meets Official

LD0910193688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—In the course of constructing the natural gas pipeline in the USSR, the GDR has hitherto built 520 km of large-bore piping, ten compressor stations including the necessary living and social accommodation for the operating staff, and a factory. These services were laid down in January 1986 in a governmental agreement. The relevant Soviet and German ministers have stated that the GDR has done extremely well in the planned execution of this CEMA cooperation project. Ministers Wolfgang Mitzinger and Vladimir Chirskov met in Berlin today for a talk on the current state and future prospects of cooperation in the construction of the natural gas pipeline in the USSR.

Stoph Receives Minister

LD1110102388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In a talk in Berlin today with Vladimir Chirskov, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reaffirmed the determination of the GDR to further deepen relations with the Soviet Union for the benefit and well-being of the peoples of both countries. Here, he said, it is primarily a matter of a more intensive use of the scientific, technical, and production potential.

Willi Stoph informed the guest that the GDR attaches great importance to the construction of the natural gas pipeline as an example of socialist integration. Considerable funds and capacities are being made available in order to fulfill the commitments entered into on time and with the right quality.

Minister Chirskov praised the GDR construction and assembly teams working on the construction of the pipeline for meeting their commitments on time and with the right quality. He said he is convinced that the GDR, taking as the starting point the high performances achieved so far under complicated conditions, will also reach the agreed targets in 1988.

In the talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, both sides paid tribute to the results of the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, which were of far-reaching importance for the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. Referring to international relations, they noted with satisfaction that, despite the fact that the situation remains complicated, a change for the better is becoming apparent. Willi Stoph stressed that in the future, too, the GDR will do everything that serves detente and makes peace in Europe more secure.

Sindermann Visits EC Parliament in Strasbourg

1st Visit By Socialist President Since Ties

LD1210210588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Strasbourg, (ADN)—A delegation of the People's Chamber of the GDR led by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Strasbourg on Wednesday for a 3-day visit to the European Parliament.

The delegation is taking up an invitation from the Socialist Group in this parliamentary assembly of the 12 EC member states.

At Strasbourg-Entzheim Airport Horst Sindermann and the deputies Monika Werner and Werner Kirchhoff and the other members of the delegation were cordially welcomed by Horst Seefeld, vice president of the European Parliament and Rudi Arndt, chairman of the Socialist group.

The visit is the first by a parliamentary president from a socialist country following the commencement of official relations between the CEMA and the EEC.

On the program for the 1st day of the visit are, among other things, meetings with the Socialist Group and the EC commissioners Willy de Clercq, Peter Schmidhuber and Stanley Clinton Davis.

Talks Detailed

LD1210212488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Strasbourg (ADN)—Horst Sinderman, president of the People's Chamber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, today began a 3-day visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg. [passage omitted]

This afternoon Horst Sindermann met with Willy de Clercq, EEC commissioner responsible for external relations and trade, for talks on the state of and prospects for relations between the EEC and the GDR. Horst Sindermann said that he regards this visit as an important step for the development of cooperation between the GDR People's Chamber and the European Parliament and also between the GDR and the EEC. Together they must find the best ways for cooperation. To this end it is necessary to clear existing hindrances and difficulties. Willy de Clercq expressed his confidence that, after the normalization of relations between the EEC and CEMA, as well as the initiation of diplomatic relations between the EEC and the GDR, favorable conditions will now exist for advancing this process. He said: "Where there's a will there's a way."

After the talks Willy de Clercq provided ADN with an assessment of the visit by the president of the GDR parliament. He said that it was "visible and tangible evidence of the improvement in relations between the EEC and all its institutions—the Commission, the Council of Ministers, the Parliament—and the countries of Eastern Europe, the GDR in particular. It is therefore a good thing and I am glad to have had the opportunity and the pleasure of having met the President of the People's Chamber. The visit will without doubt give Mr Sindermann the opportunity of acquainting himself with the EEC, its functions and its institutions, and when in contact with parliamentarians to feel the interest which the community has in the improvement and further normalization of political, diplomatic and trade relations between the community, the European Parliament, and the Council of Ministers, and the GDR."

At the Palais de l'Europe the president of the People's Chamber had a meeting with the expanded executive of the socialist parliamentary group, which has 165 members and is the largest group in the European Parliament. He described his visit as an important step which will give impetus to the relations between the two parliaments over the next few years. "The more intensively we conduct our dialogue, the more quickly we will find the paths of even closer cooperation" he said. This applies in particular to the preservation of peace and disarmament. The evil of nuclear weapons still threatens mankind. "We first have to reach agreement in this sphere because everything else will otherwise be exposed to a permanent threat and will not be able to develop." The military blocs must not continue to burden and stifle mankind. Cooperation in the interests of the peoples is also necessary in important areas such as environmental protection and technology.

During the friendly discussion, in which deputies from numerous EC states addressed questions to Horst Sindermann, he referred to the common roots of the workers' movement and the shared legacy of European culture. After the reduction of misunderstandings they must achieve more cooperation. Ideological disputes must not be an obstacle to settling questions for which they bear joint responsibility toward mankind. He recalled in this connection the initiatives of the SED and SPD for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons, a zone free of chemical weapons, and a zone of trust in Central Europe.

During the next part of the first day of his visit, Horst Sindermann and the figures accompanying him met with Peter Schmidhuber, EC commissioner responsible for economic affairs, regional policy and statistics, and with Stanley Clinton Davis, EC commissioner for environmental protection, transport and nuclear safety. The EC representatives expressed their high regard for this visit by the president of the GDR People's Chamber and expressed their hope that cooperation with the GDR will develop productively in the spheres they represent. [passage omitted]

During a plenary session of the European Parliament, Horst Sindermann and the figures accompanying him were seated on the VIP rostrum. The vice president of the Parliament, Enrique Baron, who chaired the session, welcomed the high-ranking guests from the GDR and introduced them to the deputies, who applauded warmly.

Horst Sindermann earlier had a friendly talk with Gerd Walter, chairman of the SPD group in the Socialist parliamentary group, and regional SPD chairman in Schleswig-Holstein. [passage omitted]

This evening the People's Chamber delegation took part in a consultation by the Socialist Group of the European Parliament. Its chairman, Rudi Arndt, described the visit as all the more important and gratifying in that the group's political priority had for years been to strengthen trust within Europe and ensure peaceful coexistence and greater common sense in world politics. "We would rather negotiate for 10 years than conduct a war for a day," he said.

Horst Sindermann thanked him warmly for the invitation to visit. All the talks on his first day in Strasbourg had been marked by a constructive spirit. "We discussed possibilities of cooperation in a wide range of spheres and agreed that we must tackle many questions anew," he said. The normalization of relations between CEMA and EC, between the individual socialist states and the EC raised many new questions of cooperation related not only to trade agreements, but economic cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation in the broader sense.

This evening the People's Chamber president and his delegation were guests of the Communist Group of the European Parliament.

European Socialist on Visit

LD1310030788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Strasbourg (ADN)—The chairman of the SPD group in the Socialist parliamentary group in the European Parliament, Gerd Walter, stated on Wednesday in connection with the visit of Horst Sindermann in Strasbourg that we were at the beginning of a new EC policy towards the East. He noted to journalists that the insight that the EC was not Europe had spread widely in Strasbourg. The visit of the People's Chamber president was a signal that the GDR was according great importance to relations with the EC and its Parliament. The relationship between both parliaments had been made official when the GDR and the EC took up diplomatic relations. A delegation from the European Parliament would travel to the GDR at the end of November, and a People's Chamber delegation was expected in Strasbourg at the beginning of next year. Gerd Walter regretted that such relations did not yet exist between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber.

More on Fees, Checkpoint Agreements With FRG

AU0710160188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 88 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR Deputy Transport Minister Heinz Gerber and Dr. Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission to the GDR, signed the protocol on new fixed transit fees for the period 1990 to 1999 at the Transport Ministry in Berlin on Wednesday [5 October 1988]. The fixed fees, paid annually, of DM860 million include taxes, tolls, and other costs which affect traffic on transit routes, as well as an expenditure of DM30 million annually to rebuild stretches of the transit motorways between Berlin (West) and Hirschberg, and between Berlin (West) and Wartha. A further DM30 million from the fixed transit fees are envisaged as the FRG's share for the border-crossing point to be built in the Grossbeeren area on the state border between the GDR and Berlin (West), and for the construction of a freeway feed road to the Berlin Ring. The new border crossing point will be open for transit and exchange traffic from 1 January 1994.

Further agreements concern the amount of road tax for private cars traveling in and through the territory of the GDR for the period 1990-1999, fixed at DM55 million annually.

Also on Wednesday, Walter Mueller, commissioner of the GDR Government, briefed the Berlin (West) Senate on the opening of a new border-crossing point in the Grossbeeren area, and on the types of traffic that are permitted for this border-crossing point. In addition, in a letter to Senate commissioner Gerhard Kunze, the GDR states that the border-crossing point will be permitted in accordance with the 1971 agreement on tourist and visitor travel for the entry of permanent residents of West Berlin by motor vehicle.

The agreements reached represent another important step in the implementation of the joint communique on the official visit of the SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman to the FRG from 7 through 11 September 1987.

Gerber, Braeutigam Assess Agreements Favorably

AU0710213588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 88 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Heinz Gerber, GDR deputy minister of transport, said that the agreements on problems related to transit traffic transiting between the FRG and Berlin (West) have resulted from constructive talks between the GDR and FRG Governments. He said that they represent another important step in the implementation of the joint communique of September 1987, and prove again that the policy of dialogue and detente is advantageous to both states and their citizens. He said that both sides have taken into account that since the transit agreement became effective in 1972, traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West) has considerably increased. The number of motor vehicles alone utilizing the GDR roads on this route has risen approximately two-and-a-half-times during this period. In 1988, another increase has been registered in comparison to the previous year. Heinz Gerber states that the GDR will continue to reliably fulfill the obligations assumed.

Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Representation to the GDR, said in a statement that the agreements reached between the GDR and the FRG are part of the other important, mutually advantageous traffic agreements. He stressed that there are steady, high rates of increase in traffic transiting the route from and to Berlin (West). This development is gratifying, he said. Tourist traffic between the two states has also grown considerably. He said that the Federal Government assumes that the agreements will not only help to improve direct traffic, but will also contribute effectively to the development of relations between both German states.

CSSR Envoy Discusses Strougal Resignation
LD1210215288 Budapest MTI in English 2042 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)—On Wednesday a press conference was given at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest on the 70th anniversary of Czechoslovakia.

Ambassador Ondrej Durej pointed out the favourable political atmosphere of bilateral relations and said that the few current problems are mainly of an economic nature.

Answering questions, he said that the recent departure of Lubomir Strougal from the head of the government was primarily due to health problems. He added that the new prime minister, Ladislaw Adamec, stands for radical socio- economic changes. At present the most important task in Czechoslovakia is to speed up the reform process, he said.

Effect of Soviet Leadership Changes Examined
AU0510144388 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Oct 88 p 3

[Editorial by Hanna Szalay: "Program"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev announced the second stage of restructuring at an extraordinary meeting of the Supreme Soviet on 1 October. There is no need for a program speech, he said, but, in fact, he presented the program of the unnamed decentralization, namely, to truly make the soviets the people's bodies and bodies of real power.

The first stage in the restructuring process that began 3 and ½ years ago as "a fateful and historical choice" has radically changed the moral and political atmosphere prevailing in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev stated this as he summed up the achievements of this period in his speech in which he thanked the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for its trust in appointing him chairman of this body. The very fact of this appointment and the changes in the leadership of the CPSU and of the Soviet state which directly preceded or followed this appointment also demonstrate the beginning of a new stage. One could probably say it is now a fact that there is no way back, and that the choice made 3 and ½ years ago was not only fateful and historic but also irreversible.

Thus, the changes that took place in the Soviet leadership over the weekend should be viewed as an alignment of ranks and as the creation of personnel conditions necessary for the new, second stage of restructuring. The decision of the CPSU party conference held this summer projected the image of the democratization of Soviet state life, and even determined precise and short deadlines: The next regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet scheduled for the end of October will have to discuss the legal and constitutional modifications that will make it possible to create the new supreme body engaged in representing interests, namely the people's delegates congress. This new body will have to be elected in April 1989; and in the fall of 1989, local soviets, up to the republican level, should be renewed and their leading bodies established.

Considering this pace, the recent decisions concerning personnel do not seem to have been made in haste. We could justifiably be surprised by the circumstances, namely the sudden announcement concerning the timing of the CPSU Central Committee session and the convening of the Supreme Soviet for an extraordinary session. This series of meetings also provided genuine surprises by reversing the order in the process of the reorganization of state life. Ever since the CPSU conference in July stipulated that suitable party secretaries should be nominated as chairman of the parallel soviets, it has been clear that this principle will also be implemented at the top. However, one thought that this would take place in April 1989.

A few months ago, Mikhail Gorbachev explained the goal and meaning of this procedure by saying that, in this way, the party, is, as it were, lending its prestige to the soviets which, at present, do not rank particularly high in the Soviet hierarchy. Now, the goal has become a means. The strengthening and reform of the system of soviets is being carried out from above.

This, perhaps, also provides an answer to the question of whether Gorbachev needed this rank of chairman of the Supreme Soviet. Well, the answer is that he did not need it, that the title needed him instead. For the time being, we do not know what changes will be carried out in the election right in the Soviet Union, but we do know their aim: The first men of the community should be elected by a broader circle of citizens, not only by party members. First, it is more democratic to do so; second, this practice will reduce the chances of surprising procedures; and third, this will finally ensure a legitimate place for the party in the body of state life. From now on, the party will be part of this state life and not standing outside or above it.

The detailed reports on Gorbachev's visit to Krasnoyarsk showed that the people were deeply dissatisfied with their working and living conditions, and that they were not aware of the restructuring with which they agreed and which they considered necessary. Mikhail Gorbachev is convinced that there is no need to wait for orders and instructions from above to carry out the restructuring; this should be carried out locally, with methods that emerge on the way, and this requires the reform of the system of soviets so that these soviets become the masters of a given area. In his "nonprogram speech" which provided a program, Gorbachev not only called upon the soviets to deal with supplying the population, services, housing construction, and ensuring public order, and to receive adequate self-management and self-financing rights for this, but he also declared that the law on local self-government and local management is being prepared.

A streamlined guiding apparatus and a system of local soviets with broad authority and independence are able to implement restructuring by complementing each other, and thus neutralizing the old bureaucracy that hinders this process. At the same time, in Gorbachev's view, this is the road to a rational division of rights and obligations among various—party, council, economic, and public—bodies.

Grosz Backs Participation in USSR Gas Project

LD1110102388 Budapest MTI in English 0945 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 11, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Participation in the Tengiz [gas project in the USSR] scheme is advantageous for Hungary—said Prime Minister and party General Secretary Karoly Grosz in an interview with the factory newspaper of the Vegyepszer company.

Vegyepszer is involved in the project, and this was probably the first occasion when Mr Grosz gave an interview for a factory newspaper.

Mr Grosz said the evaluation of Hungary's commitments as defined by the Yamburg agreement had not changed: The project is beneficial for both sides. Recent calculations, he said, have confirmed that this is relatively the most economic way of meeting Hungary's growing demand for natural gas. Any other formulas would be more expensive, he added. 'I can only repeat my earlier statement, namely, that it is to be regretted that we cannot take a greater part in the project.'

Hungary will receive natural gas in exchange for its participation in the Tengiz scheme.

Mr Grosz said Hungarian critical comments on the scheme were in part motivated by justified anxiety over whether it was right, in the present economic situation, to set aside such a big sum of money on an energy project. He added that a minor part of the objections have political motivation.

Last year Hungary produced 7,126 billion cubic metres of natural gas, and it imported 4.9 billion, mostly from the Soviet Union.

Mr Istvan Zsengeller, general manager of the Hungarian Petroleum and Gas Trust (OKGT), has said in a recent press interview that until 1990 the Soviet Union would supply, in the framework of an agreed quota, an annual 4.3 billion cubic metres of natural gas. Furthermore, in exchange for Hungarian investment contribution to the Tengiz scheme, Hungary will receive from Yamburg 0.5 billion cubic metres next year, one billion in 1990, 1.5 billion in 1991 and, as from 1992, an annual 2 billion.

This year the Soviet Union exports to Hungary 850 million cubic metres of natural gas above the quota.

Mr Zsengeller said that the supply of gas from Yamburg will allow Hungary to level off its own production in forthcoming years in order to saves its reserves. This year's target for Hungarian gas production is between 6.2 and 6.3 billion cubic metres. In the next decade Hungarian production of natural gas is to be level off at an annual 6.5 billion cubic metres.

Israeli Trade Minister Begins 'Unofficial' Visit

LD1210234788 Budapest MTI in English 1519 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 12, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Ari'el Sharon, Israeli minister of industry and trade, arrived in Budapest Wednesday [12 Oct]. The visit is of unofficial character.

Mr Sharon is accompanied by several economic experts. He will discuss possibilities of the development of bilateral economic relations with senior Hungarian economic officials and bankers and managers of Hungarian industrial and agricultural companies, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

ECONEWS has learned from different unofficial sources that Mr Sharon wants to meet the new Hungarian minister of Trade Mr Tamas Beck and have talks with senior executives of the Hungarian Creditbank and the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives (TOT), too.

A few months ago TOT President Mr Istvan Szabo, also member of the party's Political Committee, and Mr Sandor Demjan, president-general manager of the Hungarian Creditbank, held talks in Israel.

Sharon's programme is expected to include a visit to the Tungsram bulb factory and meetings with leaders of Kite, the maize and industrial crop foundation system of the cooperative farm of Nadudvar.

Last year Kite made a license agreement for the manufacture of the Nahan small-sprinkle-head irrigation system. Kite began to make the irrigation system under the brand name Nadir-Namir last summer.

Budapest-Tel Aviv Flights To Begin in Nov

LD1310120888 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 13 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 13, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—With technical problems concerning security removed, an agreement has been reached on the servicing of the Budapest-Tel Aviv flights. So there were no obstacles in the way of starting these flights, a Malev [Hungarian state airline] spokesman told ECONEWS today.

To begin with, charter flights will be started depending on demand, with the first Malev flight to start at the end of November in connection with the Hungarian Economic Days to be held in Israel.

Scheduled charter flights are expected to start in April, 1989.

The flights will be mutually operated by Malev and the Israeli carrier.

The two carriers will open representation offices in each other's country, the Malev spokesman said.

Andriko Signs Tourism Agreement With Israel

LD1110183188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] A Hungarian-Israeli intergovernmental agreement on tourism has been signed by Miklos Andriko, state secretary at the Ministry of Trade, and Shim'on Peres, foreign minister. The Hungarian politician held talks with the Israeli minister of tourism and with the chief director of the ministry on the possibilities of increasing tourism between the two countries.

Miklos Andriko was also received by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

SCINTEIA Cited on Romanian CSCE Stand

AU1210124088 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 30 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] In its 29 September issue, the Romanian daily SCINTEIA again addresses the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna.

In its introduction, the SCINTEIA article mentions the fact that many readers have lately turned to the editors with a request to receive more information about Romania's position and proposals at the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna.

SCINTEIA describes the Romanian proposals made at the conference and then continues:

"It must be stressed and repeatedly mentioned that Romania does not, and could not, agree with the attempts made by some states to elaborate general and compulsory norms and to impose, by means of international documents, solutions to problems that pertain exclusively to each state's sovereignty. Each country's laws are an integral part of its national sovereignty and an expression of each nation's will, aspirations, and interests, and no other state or group of states is entitled to or has legal grounds to impose norms of conduct or domestic policy. This is a well-known and consistent position advocated by Romania. Romania has repeatedly stressed that interference, under any form or pretext, in internal affairs is inadmissible and that one should respect each nation's inalienable right to live as it wishes."

Szeged Demonstration Notes Hungarians in Romania

AU1110144588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] A torchlight demonstration was held in Szeged on 30 September at the initiative of local artists and intellectuals. Following a speech delivered at Dugonics Square in Szeged, literary works were recited and the organizers read a letter in which they called upon the government to do its best in all relevant international forums to improve the conditions of Hungarians living in Romania.

Red Cross Official Views Family Reunifications

AU1210161188 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 5 Oct 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Mariapia Fanfani, deputy chairman of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Associations, arrived in Hungary for a 2-day working visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Red Cross. Mariapia Fanfani gave a news conference at the Hungarian Red Cross Headquarters in Budapest on 4 October for the Budapest district Red Cross secretaries and the press.

The chairman of the International Red Cross Committee initiated a meeting with the head of the Romanian representation in Geneva to advance the issue of family reunification. [passage omitted]

Donations to Romanian Refugees Noted

LD1210104588 Budapest MTI in English 2109 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI)—Donations to assist refugees from Romania totalled 13,760,000 forints on October 6, and 12,228,000 forints have been turned to their assistance to date, said Janos Hantos, general secretary of the Hungarian Red Cross, at the session of the Red Cross leadership held on Tuesday in Budapest.

At the session the president of the Hungarian branch briefed the general secretary of the International Red Cross and the League of Red Crescent Societies on the work carried out in the interest of the refugees. The branch expressed its thanks to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Secretariat of the League for their position that harmonizes with the fundamental principles of the movement. It is confident that a change will take place, through their mediation, in judgement of the family reunification requests.

PRC Official Qiao Shi, Delegation Arrive

LD1010143888 Budapest MTI in English 1415 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI)—A delegation headed by Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Committee of the Chinese Communist Party's

Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Hungary on Monday at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP].

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Janos Lukacs, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department. Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, was also in attendance.

Qiao Shi Confers With Lukacs

LD1010193188 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI)—In the afternoon the Hungarian-Chinese official talks started in the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee between Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political committee of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, secretary of the Central Committee, and his host, Janos Lukacs, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The discussions covered home political issues and topical party tasks.

IFC's Ryrie Holds Talks With Grosz, Officials

LD0810164488 Budapest MTI in English 1553 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI)—Sir William Ryrie, acting president of the International Finance Corporation [IFC], paid a visit to Hungary on October 6-7 on the invitation of Miklos Pullai, World Bank governor in Hungary. Sir William Ryrie met Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy, Imre Kovacs, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Istvan Szabo, president of the National Council of Agricultural Production Cooperatives. He held talks with Ferenc Bartha, president of the National Bank of Hungary, Imre Szabo, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, Ferenc Szabo, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Miklos Pullai, Andras Patko, deputy minister of finance, and Janos Fekete, first vice-president of the National Bank of Hungary.

The Hungarian party to the talks gave information on this year's economic performance and economic policy aims, and the acting president of the International Finance Corporation summed up IFC's general business strategy. The parties agreed that IFC may be instrumental, both directly and indirectly, in promoting working capital imports and developing the domestic market mechanism. Sir William Ryrie also met journalists.

Grosz Congratulates PPR's Rakowski on Election

AU1110143388 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Sep 88 p 8

[Text] Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and premier, sent a telegram of congratulations to Mieczyslaw Rakowski on the occasion of the latter's election as chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

PPR's Baka Meets Grosz, Nemeth for Talks

LD1010213488 Budapest MTI in English 2037 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI)—Wladyslaw Baka, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Budapest on October 10 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP].

Wladyslaw Baka met Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP, and held talks with Miklos Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, on the position of the two national economies, topical economic political tasks facing the two parties and the development of inter-party cooperation assisting economic building work.

Wladyslaw Baka, who was accompanied by Henryk Gawronski, deputy head of the Economic Policy Department of the PUWP Central Committee, was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Imre Kovacs, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee. Present was Tadeusz Czechowicz, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

Trade Protocol Signed With FRG 4 Oct

LD0510031188 Budapest MTI in English 2054 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI)—Istvan Torok, Hungarian state secretary for trade, and Otto Schlecht, Federal state secretary for economic of the FRG, signed the protocol of the 10th session of the Hungarian-West German economic, industrial and technical cooperation joint committee, on Tuesday [4 October] in Budapest.

The joint committee session evaluated the economic development of the two countries, and the development of Hungarian-West German economic relations. The sides paid particular attention to the tasks arising from the commercial and cooperation agreement between Hungary and the Common Market, and the effect of the unified West European integration on countries outside it. The sides agreed that bilateral trade turnover can mainly be increased by intensifying the elements of cooperation, and setting up further joint ventures.

On Tuesday, Mr Schlecht met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, minister of trade, Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, Janos Hoos, president of the national planning office, and Laszlo Kapolyi, government commissioner. The West German politician also met State Secretary Ferenc Bartha, president of the National Bank of Hungary, and Tibor Melega, deputy minister of trade.

Relaxation of Austrian Price Controls Welcomed

LD1110171988 Budapest MTI in English 1400 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 11, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Hungary welcomes the Austrian move which is effective since September 1 and has reduced the list of goods for Austrian price scrutiny and previous control procedures (erwiderungsverfahren).

An official of the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce said although Hungary still considers the maintenance of previous control a discriminative treatment and contrary to the agreements of the two countries, it regards the reduction of the list a progressive move because it has broken ice and it indicates the relaxation of a formerly highly rigid Austrian position.

The Ministry of Commerce official said Hungary continues to push for the reduction of the list and for the eventual abolition of the previous control system.

A remarkable development is that the competent Austrian authorities promised to regularly revise the list of goods subjected to the procedure.

The Ministry of Commerce holds Hungarian companies should take advantage of the Austrian move both to increase the volume of deliveries and to raise export prices.

Higher Education Workers Form Trade Union

LD0810103688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The Higher Education Workers Trade Union [Felso-Oktatasi Dolgozok Szakszervezet] has been founded in Budapest. Representatives of 30,000 employees of Hungarian universities and higher education institutes condemned as intolerable the present conditions in higher education, and the fact that teachers' work is not recognized either morally or materially. The new organization wants this changed. They decided that the Higher Education Workers Trade Union should work independently but seek at the same time links with the Teachers Trade Union and with other scientific workers' organizations having similar interests.

Environmentalists Deny Demonstrations Planned

LD0710050688 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)—Hungarian environmentalist groups have forwarded the following statement to MTI, the Hungarian news agency:

"The federation of groups protesting against the construction of the Nagymaros power plant has been informed about ungrounded rumours concerning further environmental demonstrations. We should like to make it quite clear that we do not plan any new demonstrations during the week of the current parliamentary session. We expressed our views with adequate force at the Budapest, Szeged and Debrecen demonstrations on September 12 and October 3."

The statement was signed by representatives of the Nagymaros Committee, the Danube Circle, the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the environmentalist group of the Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Friendship Circle and the environmentalist group of the Democratic Trade Union of Scientific Workers.

Independent Youth Group Established in Budapest

AU0410092488 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Oct 88 p 2

[Peter Martos article: "Hungary's Democrats Call For Multiparty System"]

[Text] Vienna-Budapest—After the founding of the "Democratic Forum," which is similar to a party, the "Union of Young Democrats" (Fidesz—in accordance with the Latin word for confidence) was also established as an official organization in Hungary over the weekend [1-2 October]. A six-member presidium will lead the organization until the founding meeting in November. Details of the planned law on assembly and association could be known by this time. So far, there has been no legal possibility in Hungary of establishing an organization.

The Fidesz statute, which is to be adopted in November, contains 19 points. The most important ones are: "Real democracy," including a multiparty system and the "abolition of the state monoploy over the media"; freedom of science; a reevaluation of the 1956 uprising, including the rehabilitation of its leaders who were executed; as well as a referendum on the future of the Nagymaros power plant.

Fidesz is one of the independent groups which have been founded since the beginning of the year and which represent alternatives to the institutionalized organizations. The movement, which includes 1,500 activists, accuses the KISZ of having neglected the interests of youth.

The MSZMP Politburo has described Fidesz as being opposed to serious dialogue. The official media of Monday [3 October] did not report the weekend meeting.

Publication of REFORM Magazine Suspended

AU0410125388 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Oct 88 p 19

[Jacqueline Henard article: "Hungarian Reform Is Taking a Rest"]

[Excerpt] Budapest, 3 Oct—It is a mixture of DER SPIEGEL, QUICK, and BILD with a printer's mark in red, white, and green. A high price—29 forints, which equals DM1—is printed beneath the beautiful name "REFORM—Independent Democratic News Magazine." The second edition has just been published in Budapest, and it is not yet quite clear how strongly it is financially supported by the West Berlin Axel Springer publishing house, which had been disapproved of in Hungary for along time. What is certain is that REFORM, the first free publication in Hungary for 30 years, has been distributed for the last time, at least for the time being.

"We want to create a deficiency psychology," says chief editor Peter Toeke, a chubby man with an explosive temperament. "Discontinuing publication is part of our marketing strategy." This sounds good. However, a few articles in the first issue have caused so much irritation that this pause could also be interpreted as a prescribed pause for reflection. [passage omitted]

Szuros Addresses Debate on Business Law

LD0610090688 Budapest MTI in English 0020 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 5 (MTI)—On Wednesday [5 October] in Budapest, the debate on the law on business associations was addressed by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] Central Committee. His main point was that the framing of the law is closely in line with the series of steps promoting the evolvement of the reform process, and the more heightened enforcement of market relations in Hungary's socialist economy. The economic-social programme of advance of the HSWP Central Committee, and the stabilization work programme of the government alike included creating legal regulations referring to business associations in their plans.

Giving an international review of the situation, Matyas Szuros said that a regulation relating to business associations was not only on the agenda in Hungary. The Polish legal regulation of 1981 aimed at expanding company independence, the Soviet company law of 1986 and the Chinese company law of 1988, and the Yugoslav, Czechoslovak and Bulgarian plans also point in this direction. The Polish law on business associations, currently in the planning stage, contains solutions similar to the Hungarian bill. The cooperative law approved in the Soviet Union this year has created new possibilities to set up various partnerships. The demand to set up joint ventures and partnerships has also been raised in the framework of CMEA cooperation, and certain steps have already been taken to work out the legal aspects of this. In conclusion, Matyas Szuros said:

"The creation of a law on business associations thus fits into the basic flow of the current socialist development. In several socialist countries, efforts being made in the same direction more or less coincide with ours. They also wish to implement the efficient operation of property, and the establishment of varied, flexible organizational forms. All these justify Hungarian steps in this." "The modern partnership opportunities can also be very attractive to foreign working capital. The new regulation makes it possible for external resources to be included in the circulation of the economy not merely through the newly- founded joint ventures, but also through direct partnership with small, medium and large Hungarian companies.

"The social ownership of the decisive majority of the fundamental means of production, and the determining role of state and cooperative property will continue as the base of our socialist society. One of our most important tasks is to find ways of ensuring the more effective operation of the various means in these forms of property. We should place great emphasis on the personification of impersonalized property, and on having communities and individuals join into the operation and control of property. To do this, it is necessary for us to find proprietors with a sense of responsibility. Instead of the current, for the most part formal, proprietory ties of the workers, we should work out solutions which imply due incentive for the evolution of creative capabilities, and which strengthen responsibility for common property."

Although the law on business associations makes private activity possible in a far more extensive sphere, and in this way the acquisition of surplus value without counter services gains ground, this does not mean that major private companies would be set up independently of the state's economic policy intentions, or that private wealth would considerably increase. The state can influence, mainly by economic means, the operational conditions of the private sector. The renewing political system has to be capable of preventing exploitation from becoming a characteristic social relation. On the basis of all these, Matyas Szuros voiced his conviction that the approval of the law on business associations cannot result in restoring the bases of exploitation.

Villanyi on Postponement of Tax Bill Decision

LD0710095088 Budapest MTI in English 0013 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)—Minister of Finance Miklos Villanyi held a press conference on Thursday [6 October] in Budapest, at the end of the second day of parliament's autumn session. He voiced his opinion that it would have been better for parliament not to have postponed its decision on the bill on corporate profit tax. For companies would then have been able to acquire appropriate information about the issues which fundamentally affect their management at an earlier date. At the same time, he added, the fact that greater agreement can come about in the legislative body in this major issue has significance.

Responding to questions, Miklos Villanyi said that country's balance is in a worse condition than the public thinks or than parliament understands. This should be changed with more thorough information, as the decisions of the government would otherwise become unintelligible.

Andras Farago, head of the press office of the National Assembly, announced at the end of the press conference that he had received an appeal on Thursday afternoon from the temporary board of the Fidesz organization, on commission from the president of the National Assembly. The petition requests that March 15 be declared a national holiday, and that October 6, the day of the martyrs, become a day of mourning and a school holiday.

Lectures Given at 'Reform Plans' Conference

LD0810105888 Budapest MTI in English
1904 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI)—"Reform plans and alternatives" was the title of a conference organized on Friday [7 October] by the Hungarian Political Sciences Society, and the educational directorate of the HSWP [MSZMP] Budapest Committee.

State Minister Imre Pozsgay, member of the HSWP Political Committee, gave a lecture on 'the political system of socialism and the tendencies of its development', whilst economist Laszlo Antal, chief advisor of the Economic Planning Committee, delivered one entitled 'From Indirect Centralized Economic Management Towards a Market Economy.' The participating party activists and university professors continued the conference in section sessions in the afternoon, under the leadership of Jeno Andics, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Miklos Pulai, deputy minister.

Benefits, 'Expected' Rise in Unemployment Noted

LD1110104288 Budapest MTI in English
0958 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 11, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Unemployment, which for long was considered irreconcilable with the fundamental principles of socialism, has appeared in Hungary as a consequence of economic restructuring. The number of unemployed currently ranges between 10 and 15 thousand, but is expected to increase with the closure of loss-making units. The number of first-time job seekers rose by 72 per cent and that of young people beginning careers by 15 percent as compared to one year ago.

Two categories of unemployed exist today. The first includes persons who lose their jobs due to company reorganization or closure. These persons are entitled to a prolonged notice time of six months, with full pay and to employment support for another six months. This means they receive 75 per cent of their former pay for three months, and 60 per cent for the second three months. The second category includes persons who are unemployed for other reasons. Employment agencies register these persons, and notify them of suitable new vacancies.

The official number of job-seekers has increased by 25 per cent as compared to one year ago, standing at 11,500 at present. Many persons are looking for second jobs as well. The number of vacancies has declined by 7,000 in a year, although there are still more than 50,000 open jobs. The greatest staff shortage exists in postal services, transportation and telecommunication. More than 7,000 vacancies are on record in commerce. The sphere of scarce trades has not changed, but many vacancies are open to men only. Employment opportunities for women in professional and semi-skilled jobs have improved.

The fact that employment opportunities are offered in counties outside the places of residence continues to be a national problem. This implies a growth in the number of commuters between the eastern and western parts of the country.

Demand for skilled and unskilled workers has declined, while an increase was noted for semi-skilled workers. In total, there were 7,700 fewer vacancies for manual workers, and 927 more vacancies for professionals.

The labour government intends to organize courses for the unemployed at which they can acquire trades, or second professions. A decree of the Council of Ministers is being prepared to regulate unemployment benefit: This would set the lower value of benefit at 60-70 per cent of the average earnings.

However, unemployment benefit is considered a temporary solution only, which is why the government continues its projects to set up new jobs.

This year, some 5,000 new jobs were created, and twice as many are scheduled for 1989.

Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission Meets

LD1010173188 Budapest MTI in English
1458 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI)—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Hungarian National Assembly met in session in Budapest on Monday with Matyas

Szuros in the chair. The session was attended by Ms Maria Jakab, new deputy speaker of parliament.

Sandor Demeter, head of parliament's Foreign Relations Department, briefed the commission on the idea raised in Berlin by the parliamentary speakers of the Warsaw Treaty on setting up an inter-parliamentary organization of the member states. The commission discussed the expediency of such an organization and decided to send a delegation to the panel of experts' meeting in Warsaw which will outline the aims of the plan.

The Foreign Affairs Commission approved recommendations about personnnel and expressed its thanks to Ms Jakab, its former secretary, for her work.

At the session, writer and MP Ivan Boldizsar pressed for a white paper to be issued on the situation of human rights in Romania, with special regard to the conditions of the Hungarian national minority. At the request of the commission, the possibility of carrying out this initiative will be examined by experts.

Talks Delayed, Solidarity Delegation Disputed
AU1310133388 Paris AFP in English
1314 GMT 13 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Oct 13 (AFP)—Talks between the government and leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union have been delayed over disagreement on the composition of the Solidarity delegation, an informed source said here Thursday.

Polish authorities have told Solidarity leader Lech Walesa that four "extremist" representatives of the trade union would not be allowed to participate in the so-called "round table" discussions between the government and opposition leaders, the source said.

The four—Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Stefa Bratkowski—are among 30 Solidarity members that Mr. Walesa wants included in the Solidarity delegation to the talks.

Mr. Kuron is viewed by the government as a "professional in confrontation," the source said, while Mr. Bratkowski is the former president of the Association of Polish Journalists which was banned in 1981 as a result of its support for Solidarity.

The source said that the talks, which were unofficially scheduled to open on Monday, would be delayed for several days due to the dispute and Mr. Walesa has said he would refuse to remove the names of the four from the list of Solidarity representatives.

The four union leaders have come under sharp attack in recent days in the Polish press. [passage omitted]

Official on Roundtable, Favors Pluralism
LD1210230488 Warsaw PAP in English
2109 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12—Prof. Artur Bodnar, a political science expert who participated in preparations for the "round table" meeting from the government side stated that "there is a need to ponder, discuss and arrive at appropriate arrangements as concerns a radical expansion of the decision-making base of power."

In an interview for the "EXPRESS WIECZORNY," Bodnar stated:

"Efficient mechanisms of arriving at social agreement on the most important economic issues are required and these mechanisms fall within the sphere of politics. In other words, at issue are such changes in political life and the political institutions of the state which would permit a better arrangement of the list of priority social needs and ways of satisfying them.

"The economy should be shaped not only by political parties but also other subjects of our social life, social organizations—starting with trade unions and ending with ecological associations.

"When there is talk of embarking on a new road, society replies—why of course. When it comes to more concrete arrangements and decisions, more and more reservations surface: Yes, but let this take place painlessly.

"Let us face it, things will be easier depending whether there is a good trade union, one looking to it that this shift to modernity is gentle. The modernization processes in the economy, pursued across the board call for a strong, pro-reformative trade union and trade union pluralism could play a stimulating role and be exceptionally useful in this respect.

"I endorse Alfred Miodowicz's postulate to first check in the existing plant councils."

Prof. Andrzej Stelmachowski, the president of the Warsaw-based Club of Catholic Intelligentsia and a participant in the meeting between Lech Walesa and Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, told the "EXPRESS WIECZORNY":

"There is a need to create premises for political pluralism and at the same time to relieve—if possible—other structures, such as trade union, from political matters.

"I think that there is a need to implement a package of reforms by pursuing the broadest possible line and reaching deeply into the structure of our political and economic life."

Asked whether there was a chance for a program accepted by both the authorities and independent circles, Stelmachowski stated: "This would call for bilateral, far-reaching concessions. I think however that through dialogue one should at least work out a joint minimum program of overcoming the current crisis and this is possible.

"What is important is that through the joint effort of the authorities and opposition circles it will be possible to more expeditiously arrive at that minimum of reforms which would permit to pull the country out of the ongoing crisis which has clearly lasted too long.

"Is it possible to accomplish goals which would be common for all Poles or at least a vast majority of them? I think that this is possible and that is why I have personally engaged myself in the matter of round table dialogue."

Rakowski Interviewed on Forming Goverment
AU1210134888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 88 p 2

[Interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Janusz Solecki, editor in chief of PAP's National Editorial Board: "The Meetings Provide Grounds for a Certain Amount of Optimism"—date and place not given]

[Text] Juliusz Solecki, editor-in-chief of PAP's National Editorial Board, addressed the following question to Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the chairman of the Council of Ministers: So far, apart from the names of the series of people that you have spoken to, the public does not have much idea of what the talks preceding the formation of a government have been like. Mr Premier, could you say something more about the meetings that you have had?

[Rakowski] I think that what is important for the public is the general direction in which I am working and who I am meeting. Unfortunately, the actual content of the talks is confidential to a greater or lesser degree. However, what I can say is that the course of the consultations that I have held so far fills me with a certain amount of optimism. This stems from the numerous declarations and assurances of a readiness to support the government.

In keeping with what I said at the Sejm, I am trying to expand the basis for joint government and joint responsibility. I would like to hope that this attempt will end in success. If this is the case, then there will be a real expansion of the circle of people who govern, and it will include people representing tendencies that have not been present in the executive organs of government for 40 years.

In a word, what we are talking about are new people from outside the traditional cooperation framework. However, should this kind of attempt fail, then it is clear that we would have to restrict ourselves to the forces that have traditionally participated in government, although within this group I will turn to people who are in favor of reform. However, what I will then have to say at the Sejm is that the people to whom I proposed participation in the government rejected the joint responsibility.

Incidentally, I would like to say that I would like there to be more ministerial portfolios at my disposal than the number produced by the recent reform changes concerning central authorities. Although being in these posts means a lot of difficult work, there is no shortage of people who would like to occupy them. This is surprising, but at the same time it makes one somewhat optimistic, because it shows that society is keenly interested in the affairs of state. There are also the letters that I have been receiving with suggestions of whom I should "keep" and whom I should change...

[Solecki] Mr Minister, at Tuesday's press conference, Jerzy Urban gave his opinion about the statement made by Bronislaw Geremek, who suggested that the talks were only a maneuver and some kind of attempt to preempt the results of the roundtable.

[Rakowski] I think that Jerzy Urban was right in what he said about the statement. The thing is that I, in forming a cabinet, cannot wait for the results of the roundtable, and to comment about my talks in any other way is simply wrong. Anyway, what is wrong with the fact that I even want to preempt the outcome of the roundtable talks, and already want to engage in political compromise, even at the governmental level?

However, to return to what we were talking about, I would like to say in conclusion that it is interesting that there has not been one meeting at which no mention was made of the need to strengthen government in Poland. There is something positive about this longing for strong government. Perhaps it shows that Poland has had enough of going around in circles, has had enough of endless discussions, during which the average citizen is bombarded with so may different arguments and pseudo-arguments that he has a right to feel lost at some point.

Jaruzelski, Leaders Discuss Personnel Matters
LD1210123988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1120 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] A meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski, and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak took place today. This was followed by a meeting of the Central Commission for Cooperation Between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD, with the participation of the signatories to the declaration concerning PRON.

Taking part in the meeting on the PZPR side were: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, Tadeusz Porebski, and Boguslaw Kolodziejczak. On the ZSL side: Roman Malinowski, Czeslaw Jaworski, Tadeusz Szelachowski, Kazimierz Fortuna, and Bogdan Krolewski. On the SD side: Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Kazimierz Modzelewski, Marek Wiecsorek, Jerzy Gruchalski, and Edward Zglobicki.

Also taking part in the meeting were: Zenon Komender, chairman fo the PAX Association; Wieslaw Gwizdz, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union; and Tadeusz Nowacki, a member of the Presidium of the main board of the Christian Social Association. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Council of Ministers chairman, took part in the meeting of the Central Commission for Cooperation. The Central Commission for Cooperation discussed preparations for the deliberations of the 39th meeting of the Sejm, particularly, matters concerning the composition of the new government.

PRON Presidium Approves Proposed Cabinet
LD1210223388 Warsaw PAP in English
2147 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12—The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON today held a meeting presided over by Jan Dobraczynski.

Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski presented proposals of the composition of the Council of Ministers formed in the wake of two-week talks and meetings with representatives of various milieus.

The members of the Presidium pondered the choice of the candidates for the new cabinet. The Presidium approved the presented candidatures and expressed a hope that the government which the premier would propose on Thursday during the Sejm meeting would pursue a policy in line with social expectations.

Rakowski To Name New Cabinet at Sejm 13-14 Oct
LD1210170188 Warsaw PAP in English
1617 GMT 12 Oct 88

[By PAP Sejm Commentator Michal Kamieniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12—A statement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers about the proposed composition and operational programme of the government is going to be the only point on the agenda of the Sejm sitting to be held tomorrow and the day after, October 13 and 14.

The parliament expects new prime minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski to deliver an expose and to present his suggestions as to the composition of his cabinet.

A dozen-or-so deputies have already applied for the floor at the debate which is to start Thursday, to be—most probably—continued on Friday.

Plenary debates of the first day are not likely to take long since in the evening candidates for ministers proposed by the prime minister are to be introduced to Sejm committees in front of which they will present their goals and specific intents in the domains in which they would be supposed to operate, answer questions from deputies as well as hear their comments.

Parliamentary vote on the composition of the government is thus expected to be taken on the second day of debates.

Under the parliamentary regulations, the prime minister's motion on the composition of the Council of Ministers is to be voted on in bulk. The Sejm's decision as to the appointment of the government requires an absolute majority of votes.

Siwicki Interviewed on Defense Priorities
LD1210124288 Warsaw PAP in English
1235 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12—Polish minister of defence, General Florian Siwicki granted an extensive interview to TRYBUNU LUDU daily in connection with the 45th anniversary of the Polish People's Army. Excerpts:

"The principle priorities of Poland's defense policy as well as the chief aim of the existence of our Armed Forces have not undergone any changes. We are most open to all detente initiatives. We also actively participate on the international plane in the building of confidence and in the search for roads leading towards the limitation of (conventional arms) and next towards conventional disarmament in Europe. That was clearly confirmed by proposals and contents included in the Jaruzelski Plan. We wish to shape our security at the lowest possible defence potential. History shows that safe borders are necessary for the sovereign and independent shaping of the country's internal life.

"If we observe visible progress in reducing the amount of nuclear weapons, than in conventional weapons the situation remains unchanged. For years now, diplomats in Geneva and Vienna have been debating on limiting armaments, but there is no sign of results. Meanwhile, the improvement of conventional weapons in some NATO armies has gone so far ahead that the destructive force of some of them resembles mass destruction means.

"We may argue how to shape our internal affairs, how to overcome difficulties and problems, on what principles to base the modernization of the state and the economy, but under no pretext can we agree on arguments striking at supreme reasons [as received] at Poland's security.

"The state expenditure on defence is adjusted to the country's objective economic possibilities and in 1980s it ranged between 3.5 and 4 per cent of the divided national income, that is about 7 per cent of the state budget. This is the lowest limit of demands and the highest limit of possibilities."

Paper Says Some Student Demands Already Met
LD1210165888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0730 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] The SZTANDAR MLODYCH writes that, as regards those students organizing college rallies, the aversion to the existing organizational structures is far advanced. Not only do they not notice their existence, but worse, they do not notice the issues which they are fighting and striving for, with greater or lesser success. It is obvious, emphasizes the newspaper, that not only could one sign one's name under many of the rallies' postulates, but also read them in the program of legally functioning organizations within the student community. Many issues have been raised by the Polish Student's Association [ZSP]. For the sake of accuracy, one ought to be reminded that the ZSP demands the total abolition of student work practice, a revision of the teaching program and an (?improved) grants system. It also supports a change in the law on higher education. The title of the publication is "Excitement Over Programme Issues."

'Another Country's' Chemicals Dumped in Poland

LD1210225588 Warsaw PAP in English
2143 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12—Two cases of waste chemicals of significantly high toxicity being sent to Poland from another country have been revealed, the press spokesman of the main customs office told PAP.

The Vienna-based IAV Industrie Abfall Verwertung Gesellschaft MBH has supplied Polish small business owners in Krakow and Lodz with several dozen tons of waste chemicals even though during preliminary talks it was agreed that paints and coatings would be shipped at bargain prices.

In connection with the case, the president of the main customs office has ordered that all chemical products imported from the hard-currency zone by private receivers be covered by special customs control (revision). In cases where such substances are found, they are to be immediately returned abroad through the same means of transpsortation. The heads of local customs offices have been obliged not to seize waste substances.

Catholic Press Criticized for Roundtable Articles

AU0610110688 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish
3 Oct 88 p 2

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] What could the coming roundtable meeting become in our political life? What questions could be asked at that meeting and what answers could be expected? What decisions of importance for the country's future could be made?

Such and similar issues continue to be mulled over in many Polish homes and to be discussed especially in public speeches, at many meetings, and by the mass media. People holding differing ideological and philosophical views and representing various communities and factions have joined this discussion. The characteristic feature of most views and evaluations is openness, which accords with present changes in our country. Taboo or embarrassing subjects have disappeared. Various views, which are often extreme and carry different interpretations, and individual problems that are classified in different ways, continue to be presented.

EXPRESS WIECZORNY supplement KULISY (30 Sep-1-2 Oct) carries a transcript of arguments presented by two officials, which is another example and proof of the complete candor and openness in our sociopolitical life. KULISY journalists talked with Dr Mieczyslaw Krajewski, advisor to the OPZZ, a political expert, and deputy chief editor of LITERATURA, and with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chief editor of WIEZ and deputy chairman of the Warsaw Branch of the Club of Catholic Intelligentsia. The subject of this talk was the future of Polish trade unionism.

Answering the question why the OPZZ refuses to agree that another trade union organization should also be allowed to operate, M. Krajewski said:

The trade union law in Poland provides for a plurality of trade union organizations. The suspension of trade union pluralism in line with Article 60 of that law is temporary in character.

[Journalists] Perhaps the time has come to cancel that suspension?

[Krajewski] I do not think so. The final say on this should belong to the work forces. We should find the way of objectively gathering and evaluating their views....

[Journalists] Could you list the main arguments why many trade union organizations should not operate in a single plant?

[Krajewski] We think that the reinstatement of trade union pluralism should be a crowning glory of joint efforts to rebuild the economy and to improve the political system rather than a beginning of these efforts. We believe this because our priority need is to increase production and strengthen the production functions of plants. Trade union rivalry—which is bound to absorb the attention of work forces in issues other than improvements in conditions for effective work, for the "sovereignty" of work forces, and for the promotion of the enterprising spirit in the state sector as well—would hinder the realization of that priority. In the case of people-to-people relations, which are an important factor in production, the situation is as follows: Our trade union activists and those of the other side, who operate in plants, continue to behave like contestants and not like allies. If they should operate side by side without conflicting with to one another, it is first necessary to devise a model of a plant coalition and trade union consensus. The roundtable meeting should help us to do just that.

My position is clear. In view of the present state of our economy every model of the trade union movement in plants that is unfavorable to consensus will have a fatal impact on economic results and, consequently, on our living standards. Poland cannot afford that at this moment.

[Journalists] What you have just said shows that trade union problems are the most difficult problems and that actually they will determine the success or failure of roundtable talks....

[Krajewski] No. Unfortunately, what is most difficult is solving trade union problems without having previously solved problems of economic pluralism and of the transformation of the economy. A purely trade union accord would be easier if we and our potential partners were not so greatly entangled in politics. Still, despite the extremely complicated situation and despite the unprecedented character of problems to be solved, I think that a way out will be found.

After all, we have all become wiser after so much diverse experience. We have found out that confrontation is useless and solves nothing. We are now able to show more respect for the adversary's reasons and to better appreciate the virtues of compromise.

So opportunities are there, even more so since the new government, which has been appointed to pursue a new policy, will take the necessary action. First statements show that the government intends to have a broader basis of coalition and to repair the economy without ruining the people. This would be at one with our trade union viewpoint....

Talking to KULISY journalists, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said among other things:

I think that everyone must recognize Poland's welfare as the overriding issue. But precisely for this reason one must not ignore a matter that has now become a key matter. I think that the success of roundtable talks will be determined by solving the issue that constitutes the main feature of the conflict which has existed for the past 7 years. That issue is the legalization of Solidarity. I think that settling that issue without any further delay would help us to push on with other issues. I think that the Solidarity issue is the decisive issue.

It will not be easy to lift the country out of its tremendous economic crisis, and no one should be rash enough to promise an "economic miracle." However, I think that the only way out is to create social, political, and economic conditions in which Poland can be rescued by joint efforts....

We must not talk the public into believing that everything will be a piece of cake. It would be an illusion to expect that we will all hug and kiss each other after 7 years of sharp polarization and divisions....

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] From statements carried by KULISY and many other publications it is possible to draw one common conclusion, namely, that it is now possible in our country to freely and openly express one's own views and evaluations, which are often diametrically different. Readers can decide for themselves how different.

However, does everyone everywhere fully respect the principle of openness, which is so correct and necessary if we are to reach genuine accord? Reading the Catholic press, for example, especially TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and NIEDZIELA, proves that, unfortunately, this is not so, because only those people whose views accord with those of the editorial boards can write in these two publications .

Methods adopted by those two publications have created a specific atmosphere around preparations for the roundtable talks. By publishing one-sidedly selected problems and issues, the publications indirectly imply that roundtable talks will be characterized by confrontation and not by efforts to find a constructive compromise. Does this help the cause of accord, which our people expect to materialize?

New Company To Promote Exports, Aid Enterprises

AU0310173988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Oct 88 p 4

[Report by Stanislaw Zielinski: "Business Promotion Center Ltd. To Be Established in Katowice: Opportunities for Exports and Exporters"]

[Text] After 4 years of strenuous effort and extensive lobbying the details have been finalized. On Wednesday 29 shareholders (primarily state and cooperative enterprises) signed a notarial act establishing a commercial law limited liability company called Business Promotion Limited [English words used] in Katowice, which has the secondary Polish name of the Center for the Promotion of Trade and Development.

It all began back in July 1984 at a meeting of the voivodship PZPR committee in Katowice at which it was indicated that that there was an opportunity to expand exports, but that this would require concrete actions aimed at assisting the efforts of enterprises, design departments, and scientific research institutes.

What is the company all about? The important thing is that there are people who would like to export independently, but they lack information on trade, contacts with potential clients, and the ability to enter foreign markets with what they have to offer. Even if the people are there and they could act, then there are all the brass tacks to deal with—the difficulties experienced in organizing effective advertising and "public relations," obtaining or issuing the necessary catalogues or pamphlets, and finally, the inability to obtain the aesthetically pleasing packaging needed for exports.

Maciej Demidow, the chairman of the new company, says that Business Promotion Limited, as the sole company in the country that provides such a comprehensive service, will be able to solve all these problems.

As we understand it, the company's activity will concentrate on three basic areas: marketing and training (including the setting up of a management school), promotion (including the publishing of a company journal), and exporting (the search for new goods for foreign markets in all sectors of the economy and all over the country and the organization of "joint ventures" with the use of foreign capital). The plans sound attractive, the structure of the new center is clear, effective, and lacks professional ambitions, which pleases shareholders—both manufacturing giants and small firms all over Poland—and makes them optimistic.

Maciej Demidow says that the company will start working this year and that it will provide opportunities for people who are enterprising, have initiative, a high level of professional skills, and think and act logically.

Deputy Secretary Whitehead Begins Visit

Meets Olechowski, Tours Gdansk

LD1310035388 Warsaw PAP in English 2244 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12—U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, has arrived today on his second visit to Poland this year. Poland is one of the stages of his trip to several European socialist countries.

The American guest was greeted at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by deputy minister of foreign affairs, Jan Majewski.

Next, a luncheon in honour of the American visitor was given by Foreign Affairs Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

In the afternoon John C. Whitehead flew to Gdansk where he was greeted by representatives of the local authorities.

From the Gdansk airport Deputy Secretary Whitehead travelled to Westerplatte where he was briefed on the history of the defense of this Polish post in September 1939 and laid a wreath in front of the monument to the defenders of the Polish coast.

Addressing his hosts, John C. Whitehead said that he was aware that Poles are a valiant nation and that they have proved this many times in the past but that the history of Westerplatte strengthened that conviction even more. Whitehead also said that he was glad at the possibility of laying flowers and bowing his head in front of the monument, even more so that his visit coincided with the day of the Polish Army.

Returning from Westerplatte the American guest visited Gdansk's old town where he toured the long market and Mariacka Street.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state met with the Gdansk Voivode, Brigade General Mieczyslaw Cygan, and the chairman of the Voivodship People's Council, Tomasz Langer who briefed him on the regions socio-economic development. Present was also the American ambassador to Poland, John R. Davis Jr.

During his three-day stay in Poland John C. Whitehead will be received by the president of the Council of State, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Polish-American plenary talks are also envisaged as well as a meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

Visit 'Continues U.S. Opening'

LD1310035188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2215 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] One can detect improvement in relations between Washington and Warsaw. Step by step, both sides aim at widening political dialogue. In the economic field positive changes have also been noted. Statements in Washington concerning the situation in Poland have become more balanced. Undoubtedly, the approaching roundtable talks, and change of government, as evidence of a consistent introduction of reforms, have had some influence on the strengthening of Poland's international position and thus accelerating positive trends in Polish-U.S. relations.

Talks between Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski and Secretary of State George Shultz in New York at the current United Nations General Assembly session—talks which were held at the initiative of the United States—confirmed the existence of a favorable political atmosphere, so much needed for the solution of many problems.

The present visit of the deputy secretary of state, John Whitehead, who arrived today in Poland, continues this new opening. This not only has a political dimension, but also has a bearing in the economic sphere.

Polish-U.S. Economic Council Meeting Held

LD0510153688 Warsaw PAP in English 1506 GMT 5 Oct 88

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Oct. 5—A session of Polish-American Economic Council started here on October 4.

On the Polish side the debates are attended by the chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Tadeusz Zylkowski, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations Andrzej Wojcik, and representatives of Polish economic, financial, and trade organizations. The American side is represented by President of the Chamber of Commerce of the USA Richard L. Lesher, Under Secretary of Commerce W. Allen Moore, and representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

On the day preceding the plenary session, Wojcik called on the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead.

The Council will discuss the economic cooperation between Poland and the United States, and evaluate possibilities for its development.

On October 4 a meeting was held of the Commission for Industrial Cooperation. Issues concerning industrial joint ventures were discussed.

The Polish side presented the general tenets of the draft law on foreign investments and reported on the questions of financing joint ventures and co-production. The possibilities of foreign investments in Poland were discussed.

The two delegations focused special attention on the possibilities of Polish-American cooperation in such fields as the building trade, electronic industry, metallurgy, and consumer goods production.

The Commission for Legal Conditions of Economic Activities will examine issues concerning the elimination of obstacles in the cooperation of Polish and American enterprises.

Foreign Trade Official Holds Talks in U.S.

LD0610174188 Warsaw PAP in English 1515 GMT 6 Oct 88

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Oct. 6—Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Tadeusz Zylkowski, has held talks here with the President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Richard Lesher, on the expansion of cooperation between the two institutions.

The two have discussed the possibilities of intensifying the activities of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce aimed at promoting on the United States market of the new Polish law on the participation of foreign economic subjects and capital, and presenting the opportunities which the Polish economy has opened up recently for foreign investors.

Zylkowski has also held talks with Frank S. Swain, a member of the main board of the Administration of Small Businesses, which is a Federal Government agency. The chairman of the Polish Chamber has pointed to large possibilities of cooperation between small American businesses and similar ones in Poland.

Zylkowski has also discussed the conditions of management consulting for Polish enterprises with the chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, Donald W. Davis.

Ceausescu Visits County Agricultural Units

AU0810210988 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today paid a working visit to state and cooperative agricultural units in Giurgiu and Teleorman Counties. At the Adunatii-Copaceni state enterprise in Giurgiu County, and the Magura and Troianul agricultural production cooperatives in Teleorman County, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined on the spot the state of crop vegetation, the plant density per hectare, the estimated individual yields, and other measures taken to speedily conclude corn harvesting and other operations envisaged for this period.

The visit was an opportunity for a thorough analysis of the way in which steps are taken to commendably harvest and deposit the crops and to exactly fulfill all planned tasks concerning the delivery of agricultural produce to the centralized state stocks, so as to ensure smooth supplies to the population and implement the targets of the new agrarian revolution.

Together with the first secretaries of the respective county party committees, with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, with other leading cadres, and with the working people in the fields, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu discussed concrete aspects of the harvesting of corn, sugar beet, and other crops in order to achieve the estimated yields.

Visits Continue

AU0910204788 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, today continued his working visits to agricultural units, as well as the analysis—begun yesterday—of the way in which operations of the current fall campaign are progressing.

At the agricultural production cooperatives Dragoesti, Gheorghe Doja, and at the state agricultural enterprise Ograda in Jalomita County, and at the agricultural cooperatives Dormarunt and Garbanesti in Calarasi County the stage of priority operations in this period were examined, as well as measures that have to be adopted to intensify the harvesting rate and to transport crops to the reception centers.

This analysis was attended by the first secretaries of the Jalomita and Calarasi Counties party committees, representatives of the management of the Ministry of Agriculture, other executives, specialists, agricultural working people, and numerous cooperative members and workers who were harvesting corn.

Everywhere, the numerous field workers harvesting crops mechanically or manually, welcomed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with particular warmth and with feelings of love, great respect, and in an atmosphere of joy and satisfaction which characterizes the meetings between the party secretary general and the working people throughout the country. [passage omitted]

Ceausescu Gives Interview to XINHUA

AU0910191988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu to ZINHUA Bucharest-based correspondent Zhang Hanwen, in Bucharest 28 September]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/10/1988—As previously announced, on 28 September, 1988 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Zhang Hanwen, chief correspondent of the Bucharest bureau of the "NEW CHINA" NEWS AGENCY, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question:

Distinguished Comrade General Secretary, traditional relations of friendship and good collaboration were established between the two parties and peoples of China and Romania. How do you appreciate the prospects of the Sino-Romanain relations? What will be the main goal of your upcoming visit to China?

Answer:

In the years of socialist construction, relations of collaboration and friendship developed between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China in all fields of activity. They are the outcome of the traditional relations between our two parties in the years when they were fighting against oppression, for the victory of the socialist revolution.

One may say that the cooperation in the economy, technology, science and other fields has grown powerfully, that it stood the test of several more difficult periods—if I may say so—and proved its durability given the fact that our parties and peoples take action in keeping with the principles of full equality, observance for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Starting herefrom and taking into consideration our countries' general development and their achievements in socialist construction, one may say that there are new and broad possibilities for the multilateral expansion of the collaboration, of production cooperation included.

To this end, our forthcoming visit to the People's Republic of China, our talks with Comrade Zhao Ziyang and other comrades in the party and state leadership of the

People's Republic of China will undoubtedly lead to the identification of new possibilities to further develop the collaboration and friendship between our parties and peoples.

I trust the visit, the talks, the understandings we shall reach will open new and broad prospects in this direction, in accordance with the interests of the two parties and countries, as well as with the general interests of socialism, international collaboration and peace.

Question:

In 44 years, the Romanian people have gone a long way and accomplished uncommonly much under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. Would you speak about some aspects of the Romanian Communist Party's political orientation in socialist construction as well as about the future goals and actions?

Answer:

In the years of socialist construction, after the ninth party congress in particular, Romania has had oustanding achievements in its socioeconomic development, in building the socialist society. Romania has changed from a less developed country with a predominantly agrarian economy, into an industrial-agrarian state with a modern industry organized on the basis of the latest gains of science and technology, with a developed socialist agriculture. Today the Romanian industrial production is 120 times bigger than 1945, in fact there is hardly an important branch that cannot make high-quality products to meet all the requirements of the national economy as well as those of collaboration and exchanges with other states. Agriculture has also developed. The national income has grown over 32 times, which was the basis for a higher material and spiritual standard of living.

We have broadly developed new forms of organization, self-management and self-financing. New democratic bodies were created which ensure the broad participation of all social categories, of all people in the management of society.

We have always started from the fact that socialism is built in conditions that differ from country to country, that there are no set models to be used. On this basis we tried to apply the general laws, the principles of scientific socialism to realities in Romania.

We paid and pay special attention to the continuous development of the state and cooperative socialist property, to using adequate material incentives in keeping with the socialist principle to ensure that the working people make ever higher incomes in accordance with each person's work and activity. At the same time, we have consistently aimed at achieving the principles of socialist ethics and equity, an as just as possible higher-to-lower income ratio and we take special care that nobody may make unearned incomes or by exploiting other's work.

At present, all Romanian people are engaged with all their forces in the implementation of the resolutions of the thirteenth congress and of the national conference of the party. The entire party—virtually all people—thoroughly debate the April Theses regarding the modernization and improvement of all economic and social activities. We have set ourselves most resolutely to work for the carrying into effect of the measures for the organization and modernization of all activities in industry and the other areas on the basis of the latest gains of science and technology, for the attainment of the goals of the new agrarian revolution and for a continuous improvement of the standard of living of the people—materially and spiritually.

At the same time—starting from the fact that the tremendous achievements of science and technology, of human knowledge in general are today a gain of the whole mankind—we have set ourselves to more markedly raise the people's level of training in general, to more powerfully develop science and culture, as we are of the opinion that it is only on this basis that we will be able to attain Romania's development goals, successfully build the multilaterally developed socialist society, and put the conditions in place for our advance to communism.

Question:

Romania plays an active role in the international community making its contribution to the fight for world peace. We would like you, distinguished Comrade General Secretary, to set forth Romania's stand and actions on the major issues of the current international life.

Answer:

The international situation continues to be very complex and contradictory, actions were taken as well as steps to solve some problems. Several accords were concluded, by the Soviet Union and the USA, in particular, on shorter- and medium-range missiles. And steps were also taken in the direction of initiating a negotiated settlement of disputes. Nevertheless, the nuclear arms race has been going on, nuclear tests have continued, military spending has been rising in a series of states which, undoubtedly, enhance the danger of another world war. In various zones of the world there is interference in the domestic affairs of states. The economic situation of the develping countries has seriously deteriorated. One may say that no radical change has been made yet, that there has been no clear tendency towards eliminating the policy of use and threat of force, of renouncing the military way of solving various international issues.

That is why, in our opinion, different states, all the countries of the world, the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, peoples should make greater efforts to radically change the course of events, impose a passage to new disarmament accords, to completely eliminate nuclear weapons, and stop nuclear tests, for the renunciation of the so-called star wars and a passage to cuts in conventional arms, and the elimination of chemical and other weapons of mass destruction. Starting from the particular role of Europe in the building of a climate of security, collaboration and peace, Romania works consistently for a successful end of the Vienna conference, for the conclusion of appropriate accords on the broad, unhampered developement of mutually advantageous economic, technical, scientific and other links, of a document which should give a new perspective to the growth of friendship and manysided cooperation among all the states of the continent.

We are for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation and good neighbourliness, free from nuclear and chemical weapons, without foreign military bases, for the creation of similar zones in northern and central Europe, just as in other parts of the world. All these questions cannot be solved by just two or several states. It is only with the active participation of all the states of the world, of all peoples that they can be solved in a new way, in the interest of all nations.

Resolute measures are required for a definitive end to the policy of force, of interference in the domestic affairs of states, for the unswerving promotion in interstate relations of the principles of equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs.

New actions should be taken to solve the disputes in various parts of the world only by means of negotiation. This applies to the Middle East, Indochina and other regions of the world as well. We are of the opinion that most resolute action should be taken to settle underdevelopment problems—the developing countries' very high foreign debt included—to establish a new international economic order.

Even though the problems are complex and grave, we believe that, by working in concert, the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, peoples everywhere can bring about a new, democratic policy, a policy of international peace and cooperation.

In this spirit, the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania will further work resolutely, to expand their relations with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the developed capitaist countries, taking an active part, alongside the other states and peoples, in the settlement of all the problems concerning mankind at present.

I would like to note with satisfaction, on this occasion too, the fine cooperation between Romania and China, set on their identical or close stance on the major issues of the current international life, on the joint wish to strengthen it ever more in future, and express my belief that our two countries—alongside the other states, the progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world—will make an ever more important contribution to the firm assertion of the disarmament, cooperation, independence and peace policy. I would like to end by conveying through your agency the best wishes of success to the friendly Chinese people in its socialist development, in raising its material and spiritual welfare, in the fight for peace, for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples.

Heads of Diplomatic Corps Visit Arges County

AU1210185588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 88 p 5

[Text] On Friday, 7 October 1988 a fact-finding visit to Arges County was organized for the heads of diplomatic missions posted in Bucharest.

On this occasion, Gheorghe Catana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arges County People's Council, outlined for the heads of diplomatic corps aspects of the socioeconomic development of the county, the actions to organize and modernize rural and urban localities, and the major directions of the county's development in the current 5-year plan period. The guests visited important units of some basic branches of the county and the country's economy; the visits enabled the participants to become better acquainted with the broad opportunities offered by Romania and its economy for intensifying cooperation and collaboration among all the countries of the world, and for expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges.

On behalf of the heads of diplomatic corps accredited to Bucharest, the ambassador of Argentina, Enrique F. Lupis, extended thanks for the visit to this part of the country, which is so rich in historical traditions and which, in the past years, has undergone important socioeconomic development.

Comrade Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials took part in the visit.

At the end of the visit a luncheon was given for the participants.

LCY, Kosovo LC Presidiums Hold Joint Session

Introductory Speeches

LD1210130088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 11 Oct 88

["Joint Session of LCY Central Committee Presidium and Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium—Marko Orlandic Introductory Speech"—TANJUG headline; speeches by Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Presidium; Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Presidium; and Kacusa Jasari, member of the Kosovo LC Presidium]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—This is, as far as I know, the first time that the LCY Central Committee Presidium has held a joint session with the presidium of a central, or rather provincial, committee. It is doing this on the basis of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, and it will continue this practice with the Presidiums of the Central Committees of the republics, and with the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium whenever this is shown to be necessary. The fact that we have begun with the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium is a reflection of great concern with the overall political-security situation in this province, which has lasted without interruption since the beginning of the eighties in the form of open escalation of the forces of nationalistic separatism from the ranks of Albanian nationality, Marko Orlandic said.

Seen as a whole, we are holding those joint sessions of the two Presidiums in exceptionally difficult social and political circumstances throughout the country, and particularly in Kosovo, and it must also be borne in mind that the Kosovo drama is afflicting the political situation in Serbia and the whole country, and vice versa.

Our session today and the forthcoming 17th LCY Central Committee session should definitely overcome the differences both in the assessment of the situation and with regard to the methods for a more rapid way out of the present serious situation in the province.

It is our assessment that the political-security situation in the province gives good cause for concern. It is continuing to worsen, and there is a possibility of an outbreak of serious intranational conflicts and violence with very serious political and security consequences. This situation is also marked by a significant degree of unpredictability, Orlandic said, because under the influence of everything that is happening in the country and in the existing highly unfavorable circumstances in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, various pretexts can be the cause of serious excesses. Intranational relations in this province are continuing to worsen. Intranational divisions and suspicions have taken hold of even the Kosovo LC, especially in certain environments. It is clear that in essential issues we have not succeeded in realizing the aims and tasks set by the resolution of the 13th congress and particularly the conclusions of the 9th session of the LCY Central Committee. This assessment should not create any kind of dilemma for anyone.

The basic cause of the situation is the continued and organized hostile counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists and, linked with this, various forms of duress against citizens of other nationalities, primarily Serbs and Montenegrins, threatening the security and integrity of their persons and property, which has encouraged their emigration since 1981. On the other hand, the institutions of the system, particularly in the province, but also in Serbia and the federation, have not guaranteed effective protection, safety, security, and equal rights for citizens. The aggressive propaganda activity of the foreign factor and Albanian hostile emigration also contributes to the overall situation.

Brutal attacks by Albanian nationalists and separatists on the elementary freedoms and rights of citizens, particularly of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, over a long period inevitably had to result in such an exacerbation of intranational relations. As their answer to their, in many respects, impermissible and, for our whole country and system, shameful position, the Serbs and Montenegrins in the SAP of Kosovo are continuing their emigration, and recently in the absence of more organized and efficient activity by us are increasingly frequently resorting to self-organization and protest meetings.

That the situation is continuing to deteriorate is borne out by the fact that subversive activity in Kosovo based on the operations of Albanian nationalistic separatism is increasing. According to the statistics of competent organs in the first 7 months of this year 401 cases of attacks on Serbs and Montenegrins (physical attacks, damage to property threats, and so forth) were registered in the province, which is more than last year. Criminal acts and violations against persons of other national affiliation were registered at approximately 40 percent [as received], that is 19 percent more than in the same period last year. And these were also mainly committed against Serbs and Montenegrins [as received].

Attacks on the personal integrity and property of persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in more recent times have been selectively aimed against persons and buildings which, because of their reputation and significance, are particularly important for the general security of Serbs and Montenegrins and their survival in the SAP of Kosovo. Orlandic cited the example of the attack on the prioress of Gracanica Monastery, on Katarina Trajkovic in Pristina, on lecturers at Pristina University, on the Karic brothers in Pec, on children, attempted rapes in public places, and so forth. In such a situation it is not unexpected that confidence in the government bodies, from the municipality to the federation, and particularly to the SAP of Kosovo, has been largely lost. It has to be admitted that the leaders of the counterrevolution in Kosovo have not yet been placed under the control of the legal organs of the country, although there are several elements pointing to the conclusion that they are here, on the territory of the province, but they are operating in collusion with the foreign factor. Now even during the day they appear and distribute pamphlets, slogans, leaflets, and this has also noticeably increased in comparison with the same period last year. This propaganda by Albanian nationalists and separatists is aimed at creating mistrust among Albanians of the measures and actions of the state and political organs and at encouraging the alleged threat to Albanians in the SFRY. Increasingly frequent are attacks on the SR of Serbia, the development of hatred toward Serbs, and increasingly often toward citizens and cadres of Albanian nationality who follow the line of Yugoslav socialist patriotism and oppose this and similar counter-revolutionary subversive activity.

Therefore, seen as a whole, despite exceptionally great activity, primarily by the subjective forces in the SAP of Kosovo and the SR of Serbia, the situation has not improved since the ninth LCY Central Committee session. On the contrary, it has deteriorated, Orlandic said. Following the 16th session it has escalated further, which is a tactic of Albanian nationalist separatism, which was also applied immediately after the 9th LCY Central Committee session and which culminated in the bloody crime against members of the Yugoslav People's Armny at Paracin Barracks.

Speaking about the increasingly frequent and mass self-organization of Serbs and Montenegrins and the mass meetings of solidarity with them, Orlandic said that understanding must be shown for this rallying. We have to admit, he stressed, that this is the result of inefficiency and irresponsibility in the implementation of the established policy of eliminating the causes which are provoking the anger of people both here and throughout the country. At these meetings, as we know, it is demands for the better and more effective work of the institutions of the system, for the full responsibility of all, for a united LCY, united Yugoslavia, and more rapid differentiation on all issues that are dominant. We must also bear in mind that these gatherings themselves carry many security risks. Apart from the danger of outbreaks of conflict situations, particularly in certain environments, and primarily here in Kosovo, at these gatherings there are particular statements, slogans, and banners of unacceptable and hostile content which inflame nationalistic revanchist passions and encourage an anti-Albanian mood. In some cases demands are expressed that strike at the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] system of the SFRY, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and socialist self-management.

Considering the increasingly mass nature of these gatherings, the provocative behavior of individuals and certain groups, in the very tense atmosphere in certain environments and in conditions of the increasingly serious economic-social situation in the whole country, the risk is realistically increased of possible excesses, clashes, and the disturbance of public order and peace to a greater extent. This situation is being increasingly intensively used by Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists in Kosovo and elsewhere. They are increasingly vociferously stressing extreme demands with regard to the ways and means of resolving the problems in Kosovo, which contributes to the further exacerbation and dramatization of the situation and international divisions.

A working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the basis of the conclusion of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and in accordance with the obligations that the Presidium undertook, has analyzed the responsibility of various subjects in the implementation of the conclusions of the 9th LCY Central committee Session. For the time being this analysis is limited only to the Kosovo LC organs, the organs of the Serbian LC, and the LCY. In the coming period, Orlandic said, it will broaden into an analysis of the activities in establishing the responsibility of LC organs in other republics and in the SAP of Vojvodina, and of Communists in the federal organs, particularly with regard to the realization of the Yugoslav program on Kosovo. It is clear that the stances of the ninth LCY Central Committee session on vital issues despite great activity have not been realized, and that the Kosovo LC primarily bears the most responsibility for this. The 16th LCY Central Committee session entrusted us with the task of establishing special responsibility by the 17th session. This is logical and essential in order to put a stop to further wearing ourselves out in describing the situation, which no one can accept any longer, because this would objectively mean running away from responsibility and continuing to reconcile ourselves with extremely unfavorable tendencies, with bureaucratic ossification, opportunism, irresponsibility, and a lack of interest by individuals and organs, particularly in the province. The establishment of responsibility in itself means that through their overall activity they have not justified the confidence held in them, they have not fulfilled their tasks, they have not contributed to the removal of national suspicion and mistrust, to the greater standing of the political organs and institutions of the political system of socialist self-management where they operate, and for this they should bear responsibility.

The working group proposed, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium agreed, that at its 17th session the LCY Central Committee should pronounce warning measures relating to the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee in accordance with Article 53 of the LCY Statute, from which the corresponding consequences should proceed. It calls for differentiation, primarily in the Presidium and the provincial committee but also in the municipal committees, that is, in all institutions of the system of Kosovo, and particularly in the environments where the political and security situation is most serious. Similarly it demands the clear identification of responsibility of all those comrades in the organs of the Serbian LC and the LCY who, through their activity, have not contributed objectively to overcoming the problems and to restoring intranational trust but, on the contrary, have often through incautious statements and actions or opportunist behavior caused the dissatisfaction of people, and particularly of citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, as well as distrust not just in them but in the organs and other institutions of the system where they operate. This establishment of responsibility should be carried out by the Presidium and the Provincial Committee LC [of Kosovo], and also by the Presidium and the Central Committee of the Serbian LC, and by the Presidium and the Central Committee of the LCY.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium has criticized this statutory measure, arguing that almost all the responsibility fell on the provincial committee, neglecting the duties of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee. The stance that the responsibility of everyone must be defined in full is correct. However, Orlandic stressed, there is no justification for us to adopt differing stances on this at the 17th LCY Central Committee session. All this is cited in the report by the working group which was accepted by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and which will be submitted to the members of the LCY Central Committee for the 17th session, and all that I have said testifies to the responsibility of this Presidium and the provincial committee and, as I have said, presents you with the duty of learning specific lessons from this. The provincial committee must establish and adopt these measures immediately. This change of direction, this act, must be the work above all of the Communists of Kosovo and an expression of their political maturity, resolve, and responsibility.

Neither can one argue with the statement of the 16th LCY Central Committee session that in the period following the 16th [as received] session the activity of the Serbian League of Communists to stabilize the political and security situation in the province was greatly intensified. However, this activity did not yield adequate results, in our opinion, primarily because of the unacceptable differences which appeared particularly since the start of this year between the Kosovo LC organs and the Serbian LC organs both concerning their assessment of the situation and their method of activity. We consider that statutory possibilities and in particular the forthcoming changes in the Serbian Constitution will enable the Serbian LC and the responsible republican organs, in cooperation with the organs of the Kosovo LC and the SAP of Kosovo, to involve themselves more directly in all issues vital for the political and overall stabilization of the situation in the province and also to bear political responsibility.

We must respect the fact, Orlandic stressed, that the Kosovo LC and other subjective forces in the province were acting and are acting in very difficult conditions, that great efforts have been made, and that this activity is undoubtedly negatively affected by the increasingly difficult political and overall socioeconomic situation throughout the country. It must be recognized that the activity of LC organs and federal organs in extending assistance to the organs of the LC and the SAP of Kosovo has been neither continuous nor adequate, and that because of this these organs also bear political responsibility. In this connection it is proposed to the Central Committee that it directs criticism to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which is also a statutory measure, as well as criticism to those members of the LCY Central Committee who have not realized the tasks set by the Central Committee.

This statutory measure of responsibility obliges the LCY Central Committee Presidium to undertake all vital measures and activities in cooperation with the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium for the consistent and comprehensive implementation of LCY stances on Kosovo.

It is a particular obligation in the first place of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee to mobilize with our unselfish assistance all of its 100,000 members, who should become the leading political force in the settling of accounts with the counterrevolution. It is of crucial importance that the Kosovo LC overcomes the national divisions within it and in certain leaderships, and that it should thus grow into an ideological force for a progressive change of direction. In this connection it is of vital importance that both Albanian and Serbian, as well as Montenegrin and every other form of nationalism should be removed from the LC. This removal must be rapid and unconditional. Only a party that is completely free from every form of nationalism, can lead a battle for healthy intranational relations in Kosovo.

It is not good, Orlandic warned, to criticize everything and only see the black side of things. Everything that is positive, everything that is aimed at improving the situation and that yields specific results, should be affirmed and encouraged. It is of vital importance that the largest possible number of citizens of Albanian nationality in Kosovo gather on the LCY platform, because this is then a basic and certain guarantee for a more rapid change in the overall situation. For this it is necessary that the LC, and particularly the officials in it, change their method of work, that they ensure their presence and influence among the workers, the young people, among the people, in the broadest masses. Many dramatic events in recent times in some parts of our country, and not just in Kosovo, testify that the LC has failed this test, and that in this respect a fundamental change of direction must follow.

The greatest attention must be directed primarily by you who are here, Orlandic said, to creating a united front of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and members of other nations and nationalities in the struggle for the implementation of LCY policy. It is vital that we support a qualitatively more recent phenomenon of an increasing number of Albanians both in Kosovo and in the country as a whole being ready to involve themselves in the struggle against Albanian nationalist separatism, and for brotherhood and unity, equality, and our socialist community. This should be encouraged and resolutely protected from any form of pressure, harassment, and blackmail by Albanian nationalists and separatists.

We must resolutely persevere in ensuring without delay the rights of citizens and the equality of all inhabitants of the province, regardless of their national affiliation and religious convictions. After the forthcoming constitutional changes we should no longer be in a situation where we are stating how some organs in the SR of Serbia or in the federation do not have the necessary constitutional authority to protect the rights and freedoms of working people. These rights must be equally ensured and guaranteed.

Speaking about the exceptionally serious socioeconomic situation in the province, Orlandic said that in the realization of the Yugoslav program on Kosovo and the implementation of the policy of the most rapid development of Kosovo significant results have been achieved especially in the sphere of pooling labor and resources of organizations in the province with those of other parts of our country. We must intensify this policy even more, he added. Although the Serbian Assembly and the SFRY Assembly are devoting attention to this issue, there is still scope for informing the Communists in them that the realization of the established policy of the fastest possible development of Kosovo should be their permanent preoccupation. In this connection one should not forget that in the postwar period an essentially revolutionary socioeconomic, social and cultural transformation of Kosovo has been achieved, and that the conditions for constructing a policy of relying on its own resources have realistically been created.

Simply speaking, we must be aware of our historical responsibility for the stability and destiny of the country which is influenced almost decisively by the situation in the SAP of Kosovo. Here we are dealing with a time when things absolutely must not be left to chance. Our inertia, as we know, and not just in this case, can be used and is used by other forces that are opposed to us. A broad, synchronized and effective political action by everyone, and especially by you who are here, is essential in Kosovo with our most direct assistance and support. We must also be aware that this action can be led and carried to a conclusion by morally and politically untarnished and capable cadres, cadres in whom the people have confidence. It is an old rule that the cadres in whom the people do not have confidence cannot work toward a common goal, particularly if we cannot protect them in a well-argued way from possible unjustified accusations and disqualifications. We must be deeply aware, Orlandic stressed, that the struggle for the stability of the situation in Kosovo, and with this for the stability of Yugoslavia, must also be a struggle for consolidating its international position, as well as the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in the whole region. External political factors must also bear in mind that this depends not only on us, they must bear in mind the serious consequences of an attempt by anyone to destabilize the situation in Yugoslavia, both for their own interest and for international relations on a wider scale.

All activity here in Kosovo and in these enviroments must be directed and realized in the institutions of the system, and the causes which brought about the current serious situation must be removed without delay. Overcoming these causes is the basis and the condition for a vital change of direction for the better and for calming people's justified concern and anger in Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia, and in all the country, and for restoring confidence in LCY policy and in all the institutions of its system. We must all bear in mind that the LCY and the SFRY find themselves at a historical and fateful crossroads. This demands the greatest possible responsibility of all, principled behavior, consistency, cooperation, and political wisdom. No one has the right by overlooking this to play in effect with the fate of our country, Marko Orlandic said.

Today, when we are examining at this session the sociopolitical situation in the province, we must first of all declare that this situation, measured by all the important elements, has been deteriorating faster following the 16th plenum, Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium said in his introductory remarks. This is one of the chief factors of the intensification of the political crisis and the further deterioration in the unfavorable economic, social, and political situation in Yugoslavia.

According to Sokolovic, the main reason for the deterioraton in the situation after the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee is the fact that during the session concrete responsibility for the implementation of the conclusions of the ninth session was not established. The avoidance of, and delay in, establishing responsibility is a factor which is directly intensifying the crisis.

In the period since the LCY Plenum events are occuring day-by-day which draw attention in an extemely serious way to the enhanced and aggressive activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism, which has far-reaching negative consequences, Sokolovic said. The basic freedoms and rights of people, their property, and the dignity and life of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality have been attacked in a more aggressive and extremely perfidious way. Albanian nationalists and separatists are acting persistently and in an organized way for their unchanged goal: An ethnically pure Kosovo, separation from Yugoslavia and the creation of a Greater Albania. Most seriously threatened are the achievements of the revolution, the integrity of Yugoslavia, its internal stability and its present and future. They are encouraged also by the disunity and the differences in the stances of individuals expressed at the 16th LCY Central Committee session as well as by vacillation in the action of socialist subjective forces. Intranational relations are at their lowest point.

Raising the question of why we are not having more success in opposing the implementation of the dark goal of Albanian nationalism and separatism, Sokolovic stressed that the further deterioration of the sociopolitical situation in the province has been caused also by widespread opportunism in the leaderships. The several years of the overlooking, and toleration, of the activity of Albanian nationalism and nationalist consciousness, in the name of the affirmation of everything which is allegedly national, has led to the historically conservative and unrealistic vision being generated in the consciousness and maintained for a long time, right up until today, that the Albanian nationality should seek its future outside Serbia, in the creation of a separate Albanian state in Yugoslavia.

At the same time the uncontrolled tissue of bureaucratism and the great presence of nepotism has over many years blocked the masses of the Albanian nationality from expressing their interests, views, and stances both on the present and on the future in a politically coherent way. Hence many members of the Albanian nationality are still aloof from the tasks of which we are speaking today and from the actions we are conducting, and they are isolated in themselves in many environments. In this link-up between nationalist consciousness and widespread bureaucratism which is being particularly misused by young people, the evermore aggressive and perfidious activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism is being manifested. It hits in the most sensitive places—in living together—and Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo have been exposed to powerful pressure from it. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Sokolovic informed participants at the meeting that the Serbian LC Central Committee at today's session concluded that the following be expelled from the LCY Central Committee at its 17th session:

1. Kolj Siroka, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and a member of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional System of the SFRY, as the one responsible for the overall political situation in Kosovo and for the failure to implement LCY policy. Instead of mobilizing people by his actions, he acted in a way which failed to mobilize them, and he disorientated and misinformed the Yugoslav public.

2. Azem Vlasi, a member of the LCY Central Committee, who since 1981 has held the most responsible post in the Kosovo LC, is particularly responsible as the president of the provincial committee during whose mandate the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress were not realized. The situation was portrayed as being better than it is; he claimed that differentation had been implemented although it was not; he claimed that cadre renewal had been carried out, and he opposed in an unprincipled way the assessments of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium in individual municipalities (Pec, Klina, and Pristina) and the proposed measures of responsibility.

By his overall attitude he had an important influence on members of the Albanian nationality not becoming involved to a large extent in the creation of a common front of the struggle of everyone living in Kosovo.

3. Svetislav Dolasevic, a member of the LCY Central Committee, is responsible as the former president of the provincial committee of the LC and also as the president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, during whose mandate the system of authority in Kosovo did not secure and ensure the functioning of all the institutions of the political systems, which, in accordance of the constitution and the law, ought to guarantee the security and equality of working people and citizens in this province. [passage omitted]

Sokolovic went on to say that over many years in Kosovo some other state and republic has been created both in consciousness and in practice, and not a province which is an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The process of returning Kosovo to Serbia and Yugoslavia has only just begun, and this is in no way an easy thing. The changes to the constitution of the republic which will make Serbia a united and stable republic, which has within it two provinces, is a condition for the speedier realization of this. Kosovo is part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and hence Serbia does not help, nor provide support for, the resolution of the Kosovo crisis; but, in keeping with the responsibility and authority which it now has, it contributes toward the problems being resolved more rapidly. The Serbian LC cannot have any kind of political credit in the eyes of its own membership, the working class, the people, or the Yugoslav public for resolving national and class problems, if it is not clear, decisive, and competent in placing on the agenda and resolving the notorious facts and the inequality between citizens in Serbia, as a state. This is the point at issue—it is not a matter of something else which individuals are attempting to see in the policy of the Serbian LC both when it is a matter of Kosovo as well as when it is a matter of changes to the Constitution, Sokolovic said. Hence it is obvious that opposition in the form of silent or public disputing of the draft changes to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia by the provincial leadership has caused great political harm, particularly from the point of view of intranational relations. [passage omitted]

While all the organized socialist forces in the Socialist Republic of Serbia are attempting to resolve the problems of Kosovo, he added, the anticommunists and Serbian nationalists are trying to sow dissent and offering unacceptable solutions. The Serbian LC resolutely opposes this action of theirs, revealing in concrete ideological struggle the harmful content of their political goals and intentions. We do not underestimate the danger of nationalist activity within our own nation. The Serbian LC energetically opposes any manifestation of Serbian nationalism and its exponents. Communists have opposed them in the academic institutions, the Writers' Society and in the public information media and everywhere where they advocate an anti-Albanian disposition, revanchism, and intolerance. The Serbian LC will continue this struggle publicly, resolutely, and energetically.

Ending his report, Sokolovic said: The goal of the ninth plenum of the LCY Central Committee has been clearly set out—to resolve the problem of Kosovo in a democratic way in line with the policy of brotherhood and unity, and this, quickly and decisively. And here hours and days are important. After all, as long as people are leaving Kosovo in the thousands, while they are endangered and disenfranchised, the aim of the counterrevoution is being realized. The personal and legal security of people are the basic conditions for a free and secure life—the first condition for political work and for the resolution of all other, likewise difficult, problems. The Socialist Republic of Serbia will in future too provide material funds and cadres in order to ensure this in Kosovo. We must demonstrate through deeds that we are as a community, as a state, as Yugoslavia and as the LC prepared to, and capable of, ensuring the equality of people before the organizations of authority and the system. No other kind of resources will ensure peace and legaltiy and confidence in the authorities and the system. Only if they are assured that they are not living in fear and insecurity will the Serbs and Montenegrins remain in Kosovo and together with the Albanians, Turks, Muslims, and Romanies liquidate the counterrevolution.

We have interpreted today's joint session, Kacusa Jasari [member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo], said in her introductory speech, not only as an obligation under the conclusion of the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum, but also as a sense of responsibility and determination on the part of the LCY Central Committee to tackle the problems of Kosovo at their source and comprehensively, and as a way of providing concrete answers to why the situation in the province continues to be very complex despite the clearly formulated stances and conclusions and the overall LCY policies.

The dissatisfaction at the slowness in resolving these key problems both here and among the public at large is a part of the overall dissatisfaction which is being expressed throughout the Yugoslav community. Hence the resolute call for the LCY and in particular the Kosovo LC to eliminate the causes of those problems which are burdening the situation in the province most. We are living in a state of tension, Kacusa Jasari stated, above all because of the general climate of cooled intranational relations which is being felt even in those environments where there were not intranational problems before, and there are environments where these relations are getting worse. I would even go so far as to say that the worries and dissatisfaction are all the more obvious for these reasons, they are damaging the overall situation in the province more and are overshadowing the very serious problems in the sphere of economic life, economic development and the standard of living. This is why the present juncture is characterized by a fairly serious political situation.

The reasons, according to her, should be sought in the many years of indoctrination and activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, the serious consequences of the euphoric counterrevolutionary events of 1981, and also in the very complex causes of that activity which we are not succeeding in overcoming.

Assessing that the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee created a more favorable political climate for more successful activity in the stabilization of the circumstances in Kosovo, she questioned where the effects of this activity are being lost. Is it really possible that we have failed to create conditions for the more resolute elimination of counterrevolutionary activity and for the exposure of its ideology. Clearly it is not enough. The social basis for overcoming the situation is being strengthened, to which unfortunately we have not been paying enough attention, particularly of late, and which is devalued by the fact that intranational relations are worsening and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues unabated.

This is because, Kacusa Jasari assessed, the illegal activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism continues to be manifest through the writing and distribution of pamphlets whose contents show the persistance and aggressiveness of nationalistic ideology aimed at realizing the aim of an "ethnically pure Kosovo" and the slogan "Kosovo Republic," and the more outspoken statements in verbal propaganda and thereby the continued indoctrination of the young. In underground activity in its organized form there are appearing people with former convictions and also new people. There are increasing calls that the time is ripe for appearances on the public stage, while the familiar methods of pressures, provoking excesses, threats to personal amd material security, continue to arouse fear and uncertainty amongst the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations.

The increasingly pronounced activity of the Albanian hostile emigration and its links with Albanian nationalism and separatism in the country, she considers, is a further warning of the depth of the indoctrination amongst the young in particular. This is a warning to the LC and all progressive forces that more determined activity and action are called for, but for such activity as will produce greater effects.

At the Kosovo Conference, Kacusa Jasari recalled, it was stated that as long as there are environments in which intranational relations are seriously disturbed, as long as there is activity from positions of Albanian and other nationalisms and anticommunist forces, as long as the emigration in certain environments is not reduced and as long as there is dissatisfaction with the general situation, these are warnings for the LC and the progressive forces of Kosovo that they have not involved all social and political subjects and institutions of the system. The initiatives of the party, delegate, and state organizations, she said, have encouraged a number of activities in many areas of social life, which is particularly reflected in education, the more efficient work of the judiciary and a number of state organizations, the more efficient solution of the petitions and complaints of working people and citizens. Certain positive processes have also been realized in the economic sphere in the pooling of labor and resources, and new municipalities have been formed. Cooperation has been established between a number of organizations and institutions of the province and those in the republic as a whole, Vojvodina and the whole country.

In the overall activities of the LC and a number of the progressive forces of the province, we have set as a priority task the guaranteeing of a peaceful, secure and equal life because this is the right of every citizen, and this implies not only the duty but also the responsibilty of the membership and organizations of the LC to make the entire mechanism of political life more efficient in its functioning and protection of all citizens. All this is evident, Kacusa Jasari said. It has been achieved through the efforts of the LC and the working class, but there could have been much more, and the results could have been more noticeable. There are plenty of forces which would like to negate and play this down. They could not be pleased with the mass character of the political activity in all environments.

In the generally complex conditions efforts are being invested in the Kosovo LC in the area of the development of ideopolitical, cadre, action, and overall strengthening and preparation of the membership, organizations and organs of the LC, above all through the process of ideopolitical responsibility and principled cadre policy and renewal. As a result of the activity from nationalist positions, opportunism, inactivity and various other reasons, she noted, since 1981 more than 5,000 ideopolitical measures have been pronounced in the Kosovo LC, and 4,732 members have left the LCY on various accounts. Some 360 teachers and 1,120 pupils have been removed from the upbringing and education process in primary and secondary schools, and 441 teachers have been expelled from the ranks of the LCY.

A not insignificant number of cadres and executors of jobs and tasks have been removed from their functions in the LC and other sociopolitical organizations and from leading positions in associated labor organizations, delegate assemblies, organs of government, the judiciary, the internal affairs organizations, and from their jobs. There are also not a few in the province who have answered and are answering minor and criminal charges for nationalist- separatist activity, the incitement of national hatred and various forms of disturbance of intranational relations.

I am not emphasizing this, Jasari stressed, simply to point out the activity which the Kosovo LC has been and is conducting, but also to underline the extent of the indoctrination and the continuity of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism because even with such involvement, its activity is still pronounced. We have still not had sufficient success in removing the weaknesses and delays, inconsistencies and opportunism.

In the last elections in the organization of the Kosovo LC, 2,375 secretaries of basic LC organizations and 19 presidents of municipal committees were elected for the first time. Seventy-seven percent of members were elected for the first time to the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and in the Provincial Committee Presidium only three members had their mandates approved for a second time. Particular attention was paid to the cadre rejuvenation of organizations and to cadres having clear ideopolitical orientations. Despite the efforts made there are some cadres who are insufficiently experienced for grassroots political work within the framework of the front of organized socialist forces; and there are also those who do not involve themselves enough. [passage omitted]

We have come to the question of why our measures and actions are not yielding greater results, whether we have correctly evaluated all the causes which are giving rise to emigration. We must fight more resolutely against a one-sided view of this process and against reducing it to economic migration or the exclusive result of pressure. One thing is certain, said Kacusa Jasari, that emigration can be halted with the development of intranational relations, guaranteeing full equality, a peaceful and secure existence, with the consistent implementation of decisions, and assistance from the broad social community. In this, the consistent realization of the Yugoslav program for Kosovo has great importance.

The fact that from 1981 until now 25,661 members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality have moved away and that up until now 4,151 of them have returned, speaks of the seriousness of the problem and at the same time of the need for even more organized and broader action to realize the established tasks. When the very pronounced socioeconomic difficulties are added to all this, it is clear that this hampers the political-security situation and leads to the dissatisfaction of working people and citizens.

In this situation of aggressive hostile activity, we in the province, Kacusa Jasari considers, often mention the situation in the economy and problems of the standard of living in passing. The lower level of growth in industrial production then planned, has been influenced by, in addition to objective difficulties and the inadequate utilization of capacities and work time, a poor organization of labor, a lack of certain raw materials and semi-manifactures, difficulty in marketing finished products, and the lack of permanent working capital and foreign currency funds. The economy of the province is burden by a series of current problems such as the high dinar and foreign currency indebtedness, illiquidity, a shortage of permanent working capital, and uncovered losses. The part of income for associated labor organizations in allocated income amounts to 53.9 percent. The lack of monetary resources continues to be a great problem because of which the current accounts in associated labor organization are being increasingly blocked. The real net income in the province is lower by 4 percent in comparison to last year. The average net personal income per worker in this period amounted in the economy to 224,163 and outside the economy to 247,231 dinars. Losses have not been made good in 28 associated labor organizations in the economy and for 13,479 employees outside the economy.

However, broader and more organized activity aimed at protecting the living standard of working people and citizens is not being sufficiently felt. The problem of unemployment in particular is worsening. The number of unemployed has reached about 140,000. [passage omitted]

In the situation of cooled intranational relations and divisions, the impossibility of distancing ourselves from such slogans on the spot, Kacusa Jasari said, creates space for the fuelling of nationalisms and other hostile forces which influences the creation of an anti-Serbian and anti-Albanian mood and leads to further polarization and homogenization within nations.

The divisions, she considers, are deepening because of the publicly present demands at solidarity meetings for constitutional changes which are profoundly opposed to the ideopolitical orientations of the LC. Not even since the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which assessed the ideopolitical essence of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Kacusa Jasari considers, has full readiness been shown for further democratic and argued participation in the debate. Rather confusion, and bias are being created among the public, and formal statements of alignment are being sought, and such statements are not in accordance with the stances and the realization of the relations on which unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia are founded. And this applies not only to constitutional changes but also to a number of other differences regardless of demands for the consistent application for democratic centralism.

I must stress, Kacusa Jasari said, that we are aware of our responsibility for the overall situation in the province, but we are lacking the determination to change it. We need more united political action by the LCY in realizing the jointly established stances on Kosovo. In many issues this has been lacking, and this has caused delays in its realization.

And not only this. The differing approach and method of solution has caused uncertainties and blockages in political actions. This particularly relates to certain issues within the Serbian LC, such as, for example, whether there should be a method of activity by means of rallies or not, an evaluation of what is heard at them in addition to justified demands and expressions of revolt, the need or not for the exposure of these platforms, the question of ideopolitical differentation and now, of meetings. All this, Kacusa Jasari stressed, has reflected on the unity of political action, and we consider that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should have seen its role at certain junctures particularly when Kosovo was being frequently discussed.

We were and still are subjected in certain information media to unrealistic and biased coverage, not only by the selection of "the dark points," but also with tendentious intentions which give rise to uncertainty, confusion, and defeatism among ordinary citizens and raises the question of who benefits from all this. If we add to this the increasingly frequent and crude attacks on cadres from Kosovo, particularly Albanians, who have spoken out in the struggle against Albanian nationalism, and on LC organs and other organizations, is this not one of the reasons why Albanians remain silent and why the efforts of the activities which are being conducted are yielding fewer results? We need the right to open criticism which mobilizes both the cadres and the membership, among whom confidence is felt, and not just onesidedness as this misinforms the public and creates a broader dissatisfaction.

To what extent is this supported by much of what was said today at the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, Kacusa Jasari asked. This does not lead to unity nor to the strengthening of mutual trust.

This is why we have seen the preparations for the 17th session as an essential need for the further cadre improvement of the organs and the organizations of the Kosovo LC, so that it operates more efficiently in the coming period. At the next session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, before the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee, Kacusa Jasari announced, we will elect two new members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and two executive secretaries, and we will open the debate on the activity of the provincial committee Presidium and every member individually. The organizations at all levels in the province must also do this with the aim of strengthening their own cadre.

Only with the united, responsible, and consistent realization of the stances and policy of the LCY can we overcome more rapidly the complex situation in all of society, particularly in Kosovo, and with the resolute and uncompromising struggle against all anticommunist forces and for the further socialist and self-managing development and realization of the policy of full national equality, concluded Kacusa Jasari.

Stipe Suvar Closing Address

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[Text] Pristina, 11 Oct (TANJUG) - What the counterrevolutionaries in Kosovo tried and are still trying to do, in its substance and consequences, is the crudest form of a threat against socialism in Yugoslavia. However, antisocialist and even counterrevolutionary tendencies have been gaining ground all over Yugoslavia so that what is going in Kosovo is not an isolated development, Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his closing address at today's joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

This is why a genuine and final stabilization in the situation in Kosovo and an improvement in the very bad intranational relations are not possible until all Yugoslavia is stabilized and until all Yugoslavia emerges from the economic stagnation, widespread bureaucratization, nationalist quarrels and, the sharp confrontations of local interests.

At the session of the provincial committee here in Pristina in November 1986 I said that "the counterrevolution is a transparent and synthetic attempt to destroy socialism in Yugoslavia," that it is "an attempt to break the chain of socialism in Yugoslavia at its most sensitive link, where production forces are least developed and the working class relatively small in number; where traditional values still exist and where intranational relations are affected by the numerous scars of the past" despite the fact that through its socialist development the whole region is able to jump several historic epochs.

Today, almost 2 years later, I have no more to add except that the situation in Yugoslavia has deteriorated thus exacerbating the situation in Kosovo even more.

Counterrevolution cannot burgeon and stubbornly linger in one part of the country alone—in this case in Kosovo in which one-eighth of the population [of Yugoslavia] lives creating about 2 percent of Yugoslavia's social product, which is most underdeveloped and burdened with the most serious legacy of backwardness, ethnic distance, and various prejudices and memories—unless a climate conducive to it exists in the country.

Counterrevolutionary tendencies in society as a whole are manifested in class divisions and in the disintegration of production relations which at the moment are under the control of etatist and technobureaucratic monopolies; in the privatization of interests and the way of life on a large scale; in confrontations between various forms of etatism and nationalism in the name of nations, republics, and provinces. Their effect on the country as a whole is to paralyze its development.

However as much as it is shaking all of Yugoslavia, the difficult and bad situation in Kosovo is not the cause of the current situation in the country. On the contrary, all that is happening on Yugoslavia's social and political scene serves to exacerbate the situation in Kosovo even more and hampers our socialist forces here in Kosovo, in Serbia, and in all of Yugoslavia, in the efforts to completely suppress Albanian nationalism, to destroy its roots, to remove its poisonous effects, and to destroy it as a force behind counterrevolution.

The counterrevolutionary subversion is inscribed on the banner of Albanian nationalism here in Kosovo and everywhere in Yugoslavia where people of Albanian nationality have lived in compact groups ever since World War II—not to mention earlier times—when it carried out Ballists-inspired terror on the Serbian and Montenegrin populations within the border of the so-called greater Albania under the patronage of Italian fascism. The Ballists-organized uprising of 1945 and the demonstrations and unrest here in Kosovo in 1968 and 1981 had the same aim. The forces of Albanian nationalism truly dream about their violent onslaught both today and tomorrow.

Albanian nationalism in Yugoslavia exists and will continue to exist as a counterrevolutionary force for a long time in the same way that, in any case, Serbian, Croat, and any other type of nationalism exists. It has, as its ultimate goal, the integration of those parts of our country populated by people of Albanian nationality into the state of the mother nation and is always ready and able to act aggressively and in a brutal way to banish Serbs, Montenegrins, Macedonians, and members of other nations and nationalities from these parts. The problems which have always faced socialist forces within the Albanian nationality itself and among nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, southern Serbia, and all of Yugoslavia is how to suppress and uproot it and deprive it of scope for its counterrevolutionary activity.

Since liberation, Kosovo has been developing in such a way and has only reached the level of development possible over centuries. The Albanian nationality not just in Kosovo but elsewhere in Yugoslavia has made enormous political and cultural progress and significant achievements in all areas which are probably without a precedent. There is nothing of which socialism in Yugoslavia should be ashamed. On the contrary, we can be proud of our achievements concerning what used to be called national minorities, especially with regard to the Albanian minority which was composed of illiterate peasants, which was deprived of its national rights in prewar Yugoslavia, and which was under the control of beys and the clergy without a working class or intelligentsia of its own.

In socialist Yugoslavia the Albanian nationality has made decisive progress and achieved genuine and full equality in our Yugoslav community of nations and nationalities. As far as I know this is the only national minority in the world whose members are being educated in their mother tongue, which has a big university with 80 percent of students being from that minority, which has an Academy of Sciences and all the necessary cultural and informative institutions which, however, do not belong to it alone nor are, in principle, single-national. Under our constitutional and statutory provisions and rotation an Albanian has been the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium not to mention all other functions in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia within the reach of members of Albanian nationality.

The past and present policy toward Kosovo is the best indicator that all of Yugoslavia, and Serbia in particular, has always been aware of the need for Albanian nationality, which today constitutes 80 percent of the population in Kosovo, to develop and to become integrated into the life of this country as fully equal and free.

In practice, the main source of funds for financing economic investment in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo has always been the Federation's fund for financing the faster development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the SAP of Kosovo. In the 1966-84 period 95 percent of all finances for economic investment in Kosovo came from this fund. Kosovo's share in the distribution of the fund's resources rose from 30 percent in the 1966-70 period to 44.3 percent in the 1971-84 period. In 1986 it reached 45.7 percent.

In the current year up to 31 August Kosovo received, under established criteria, 241,897,200 dinars and as outstanding funds from last year another 140,118,400 dinars. This amounts to 382,015,600 dinars (38,202 billion old dinars).

Although in view of the planned or desired volume still quite inadequate, a considerable amount of activity has been carried out in pooling labor and resources between organizations of associated labor from Kosovo and those from the republics and the SAP of Vojvodina. In the 1987-87 period a total of 84 self-managing contracts were signed on building mostly industrial complexes with the aim of creating 16,615 jobs. In the January-May period this year, 18 self-managing contracts were signed providing for 1,460 new jobs.

Yugoslavia's social plan for 1986-90 as well as the social contract providing for special measures to speed up the development of the SAP of Kosovo and the program of measures for the economic-financial consolidation of the economy and banks in Montenegro, Macedonia, and the SAP of Kosovo envisaged the following measures which have already been adopted:

The repayment of loans granted to organizations of associated labor from Kosovo, Macedonia, and Montenegro has been postponed; funds will be provided to cover foreign exchange differentials; credit repayments have also been postponed; concessions have been given to the National Bank of Kosovo; customs concessions and other forms of relief have been granted on imported equipment and raw material; basic turnover tax has been reduced.

In the 1966-70 period Kosovo's share of the funds coming from the federal budget and earmarked for financing social affairs in the insufficiently developed areas amounted to 27.5 percent and continued to grow to 45.5 percent in 1981-84 period. In the 1981-84 period Kosovo's share of the credit granted by the World Bank amounted to 41.3 percent. Taken all together the total resources which our community gave to Kosovo via the Federation amounted to 3 percent of the national economy's social product in the 1966-84 period.

All these resources coupled with the efforts of the working class and the working people of the SAP of Kosovo have enabled Kosovo to make determined progress although it is still by far the least developed area of Yugoslavia and despite the fact that a demographic explosion has canceled the effects of the investment as measured by per capita income or employment rate.

However, it cannot be denied that due to the funds provided by the entire country, Kosovo economy's social product in the 1961-81 period rose by 3.9 percent and for the country as a whole by 3.3 percent. In the same period, the average annual rate of increase in social product was 5.6 percent in Kosovo and 4.8 percent in Yugoslavia as a whole.

The average annual industrial production growth rate of 10.3 percent for the SAP of Kosovo has resulted in an increase in industrial production by over 11 times in the 1961-81 period. At the bottom of such a high increase in industrial production is the high rate of investment growth in capital-intensive sectors. The economic imbalance in the structure of the economy coupled with the unfavorable situation caused by uncoordinated and inefficient investment policy—and this is not a characteristic of Kosovo alone but of the entire country—led to the present difficulties and problems and generated the need for restructuring the Kosovo economy.

There has also been a four-fold increase in agricultural production. In Kosovo as in the rest of the country, our mistakes committed as a result of the policy of industrialization at any price have now come to the surface. They led to a growing army of people looking for jobs in towns while neglecting life in rural areas.

In the 1981-85 period Kosovo developed faster than the average for the country. The social product grew by 1.8 percent in Kosovo, by 0.7 percent in the country as a whole, and by 0.4 percent in the developed parts of the country.

The rise in the number of employed has been about 4.3 percent in Kosovo, and 3 percent in the country as a whole. In the first 4 months of this year the growth in the number of employed in Kosovo came to 4 percent, while in the whole country the increase was only 0.9 percent. Despite this rate of growth in the number of employed, the number of those employed per 1,000 citizens eligible for work is registering a constant relative fall. Because of large demographic growth and the ineffectiveness of investment the province today has over 130,000 people seeking work, while in 1981 there were about 67,000.

As well as the high rate of population growth the number of workers per 1,000 citizens has increased from 52 in 1955 to 124 in 1986, in other words while in this period the population of Kosovo increased 2.14 times, the number of workers increased 5.14 times. At the same time in Yugoslavia the population increased by 1.33 times and the number of workers by 3.03 times.

For the first time in 1964 higher education, that is university education was completed by 49 students, and this figure increased to 1,699 by 1986.

In 1955 there were 6,000 radio licence fee payers in Kosovo and in 1986 there were 133,000. In Kosovo in 1963 there were 1,009 licence fee payers while in Yugoslavia at that time there were 208,000.

In the 1985/86 school year 342,661 pupils attended primary school; 80,972 attended secondary school. In 1986/87 school year 38,978 students attended 17 institutions of higher and further education.

Today Kosov has more students in proportion to its population than anywhere else in Yugoslavia. In the 1986/87 school year in Kosovo there was 1 student to 47.4 citizens and in Yugoslavia one to 66.9 citizens.

In 1986 3,036 of them graduated, of whom 931 were women. In the same year 22 individuals went on to specialize or gain masters degrees, and 27 became doctors of science. In 1985 in Kosovo there were 23 organizations for scientific research registered. In 1961 there was 1 doctor to 4,154 citizens and in 1985 1 to 982.

Why have I stated all this on the affirmation of the Albanian nationality and the development of Kosovo here. Because counterrevolutionary forces, the forces of Albanian nationalism are stubbornly poisoning the people and the youth with claims that Serbia and Yugoslavia are preventing the development of Kosovo, that they are robbing it, that the Albanian nationality is oppressed and held back, that Kosovo has been condemned to be the poorhouse of this country. And in the minds of the young it is as though the well-known slogan from 1981 is echoing: "Trepca is working while Belgrade is being built." Today Albanian nationalism is spreading stories and sowing fear among the Albanian nationality in the most perfidious ways that the autonomy of Kosovo is finished, that Albanians in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia will not be allowed to use their own language, that what is awaiting them accounts almost to slavery, that there is no future for them either in a Kosovo which is part of Serbia nor within the borders of Yugoslavia.

Taking everything into account, with these slogans and similar ones, which have been spread for some time, Albanian nationalism has exerted a deeper influence on a larger number of people and particularly in the ranks of young people. And there has not been a real struggle for the truth about Kosovo and about Yugoslavia for people's awareness, for the awareness of youth, a struggle which communists above all should wage together with progressive forces in the ranks of the Albanian nationality. There was no such struggle earlier, and unfortunately there has not been one in the period from 1981 to today.

Open attacks by the forces of counterrevolution, on the platform of Albanian nationalism of 1968 and 1981, which I spoke and wrote about in 1981, occurred because of the bureaucratic and etatist closing in of Kosovo toward Serbia and Yugoslavia, which lasted and increased over the decades and which has no. been overcome even in the period since 1981. And this is the basic reason why counterrevolution has not been defeated.

This is precisely why on this basis of etatist provincial isolation, Kosovo has been transformed into an Albanian province, instead of being a province of all those who live in it, a constituent part of Serbia, and instead of being as fully open as possible toward Yugoslavia precisely so that it can develop more rapidly and create a more favorable outlook for the Albanian nationality as well.

The handling of resources which, as we have seen, were to a lesser extent created in Kosovo, and mostly received from other parts of Yugoslavia was and remains, as is the case elswhere in Yugoslavia, in etatist and technobureaucratic hands. In an area of great relative backwardness and which is undeveloped this then encouraged a mentality of accusing the rest of Yugoslavia that it was offering little, that it was only helping a bit, and on the other hand it created the desire to establish Kosovo in the representative sense as a state which should be equal to Serbia. Croatia, and so on, which should leave the composition of Serbia and become an Albanian republic in Yugoslavia with the justification that there exists a growing Albanian absolute majority there.

This then led to a strong, encouraged, and spontaneous desire for ethnic purity which is without a doubt fascist in character. The superstructure sprang up rapidly, representative nonproductive institutions were built and the development of the material basis of society was neglected—the formation of the working class and the creation of the maximum number of work places even if these work places could only be ensured a low personnel income, which is a necessary policy in the conditions of a demographic explosion.

The gulf between the technobureaucratic and cultural elite and the mass of the people influenced events in Kosovo and particularly the behavior of young people. And this gulf still has not been overcome today. Bureaucrats and cultural elitists in Kosovo have a standard of living equal to that of bureaucrats and cultural elitists elsewhere in Yugoslavia, but the broad layers of the people here in Kosovo and above all the Albanian citizens still live far more poorly, meagerly, and in more difficult conditions than in Slovenia, Croatia, and elsewhere.

On the other hand, a parvenu mentality, a desire for privileges and for distancing oneself from the masses of workers and peasants has been gaining ground among the technoburaucratic elite and culturalists. This has given rise to indignation among young people coming from large peasant families or from large poorer families who have been in the grip of urbanization and are educated but cannot find jobs and who as a result become Albanian nationalists because they are being persuaded, in various ways, that Serbs and Serbia are to blame for everything and that they have no prospect in a Kosovo which belongs to Yugoslavia and so on.

As a result of the uncontrolled explosion in the number of educated people, tens of thousands of students and hundreds of thousands of schoolchildren have begun to dream about attaining a place among the above elites. If they cannot achieve this, they are told, Serbia and Yugoslavia are to blame. They are being brought up in this way and it is not surprising that not a small number of them end up as nationalists and become advocates of a unification with the "just" Albanian society; i.e. a Stalinist-type society with a strong personality cult and an apparently ascetic mentality. Urbanization without a sound economic basis coupled with an explosion in the number of educated people not needed by associated labor, have led to an excessive concentration of nonproductive intelligentsia which found it necessary to assert itself politically by using its national identity as its sole trump card. This is what intolerance in the ranks of this intelligentsia toward other people in Yugoslavia and an infatuation with the Albanian identity stem from.

In contrast with fast accelerating urbanization rural areas have been left in the vacuum of organized social politics and organized sociopolitical care. They are still in the grip of the family collectives and the mentality of flag-waving and blood feuds. However, now these people are faced with the possibility of their children going to school and university. The most influential among the families have even become rich. They have resorted to usurping all kinds of things such as socially-owned land and forests. Ever since the liberation this has been tolerated. This generated pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins to leave their land and to move out of Kosovo, and so on.

However, I do not wish to dwell any longer on what is a possible sociological explanation of the roots of counterrevolution in Kosovo.

When in 1981 unrest and demonstrations broke out here, Yugoslavia was taken by surprise and was pushed behind a wall of silence. The isolation of Kosovo was total. It was difficult to find out what the truth was. Both the LCY and the Serbian LC kept making assessments, analyses, and conclusions to draw attention to the dangers posed by the bureaucratic isolation of Kosovo. Evidence of this is to be found in all the documents we adopted, from the political platform for the LCY action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo to the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session and the immediate tasks which we recently adopted at the 16th session.

For a while it looked as if the situation in Kosovo was improving. Evidence of this was the course of debate at the 13th LCY Congress in June 1986. At this congress intranational relations in Kosovo were among the issues mentioned in the report by the then president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Vidoje Zarkovic in a report on the activities of the LCY and the work of the LCY Central Committee in the period between the 12th and the 13th LCY Congresses and in the closing speech at the closing plenary session by Milanko Renovica. A separate resolution was also adopted providing for the LC's tasks in the future implementation of the political platform for the LCY's action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo.

In debates during the session of the six commissions at the 13th Congress, 371 delegates and guests spoke or submitted their written contributions. However, only 40 delegates and guests, or 5.5 percent of those who contributed to the debates, made reference to intranational relations and counterrevolution in Kosovo. Out of this number, 18 were from the Kosovo LC, 5 from Serbian LC, and 17 from LC organizations from other republics and the province of Vojvodina, the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and the organs and organizations of the Federation. Among the 40 delegates who spoke 15 were of Albanian nationality.

In the majority of these contributions to the debate, counterrevolution was not a dominant issue but only one of many. Only in two out of six reports on the work of the congress commissions was a direct reference made to counterrevolution in Kosovo while in one of them it was said that the leadership of Albania was supporting counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Only after the ninth session and especially as a result of what has been happening after the 16th session, Yugoslavia became aware of the real or at least partly real truth about Kosovo. Perhaps the awareness has finally gained ground that Kosovo is not somewhere far away on another planet, but is near us, in our backyard and as a hotbed of many of our troubles is shaking all Yugoslavia. As I said at the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, Yugoslavia must be present in Kosovo if it does not want to become Kosovo itself.

And now allow me to sum up what the gist of the problem is: We must realize that the situation in Kosovo is the worst possible reflection of the crisis in the existing bureaucratic relations which is, to a greater or lesser degree, characteristic of the situation in the entire country. The tendency to negate the positive aspects of commodity production and market economy is perhaps most prominent in Kosovo. A model of state socialism type of economy has been created in Kosovo with the propensity to spend but with not much capacity to produce surplus value. Long-term fund-based financing of Kosovo's development was conducive to this tye of economy.

The heavy industry model which dominates large capital investment in Kosovo and the organic structure of capital which generates a small number of jobs but requires large accumulation, is the main cause of the high unemployment rate in the province. The accompanying demographic explosion has exacerbated the situation even more. The figure of 210,000 jobs in an viroment with a population of over 1.8 million indicates where Kosovo has got to despite constant contributions and investment.

The economy has been closed to a great extent to the Yugoslav market let alone to the world market. People in Kosovo work little and not very well; in fact, less and worse than anywhere else in Yugoslavia. This is understandable in view of the greater level of underdevelopment and the effects of a bad development concept. Kosovo is dominated by the "development" of socialism in which political bureaucracy is building industrial and economic complexes and distributes accumulation according to its own estimates.

Both the state and the legal system have for a long time been accustomed to satisfying nationalist interests as interpreted by the bureaucracy instead of using the law so that it takes no notice of whether an individual is an Albanian, Serb, or Montenegrin but a citizen of the SFRY with all the rights guaranteed under the Constitutions of the SFRY, the SR of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo. This is aggravated by the lack of a definition of what Serbia's state and self-management competence is on the entire territory of the republic.

The party acted as a political guardian of etatist isolation, distancing itself from the working class and entering into collusion with the narrow circle of intelligentsia and political-administrative bureaucracy who saw themselves as the messiahs of the national revival. As a result, the LC of Kosovo itself was sliding toward a nationalist position and became insufficiently resistant to it. This link with etatism and as a result of the alleged national revival and the influence of its messiahs, elites of bureaucrats and intelligentsia were formed who had no genuine ties with their or any other nations or nationalities be they Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins or something else.

The leaders who in 1981 and even before or after acted from bureaucratic positions did this regardless of their national affiliation. This is the best evidence that neither in Kosovo nor anywhere else in the country are the interests of the people in conflict; rather it shows that the interests of bureaucracy are uniform. Even when bureaucrats call for confrontations from the positions of nationalist programs and platforms they are doing it to maintain their positions in that false war. And finally, the causes of the present difficult situation lie in the activity of organized nationalist forces about which I spoke earlier.

Leadership Changes 'Inevitable'

LD1210142688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1250 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 12 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav public is now less pessimistic in its expectations that the forthcoming session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, scheduled for October 17th, will bring about a solution to the drama of Kosovo and the country's economic difficulties.

Such expectations were fostered by two events yesterday: the session of Serbia's party leadership in Belgrade and a joint session of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and the provincial party leadership of Kosovo held later in Pristina. This was the first session the leadership of the Yugoslav party has ever held jointly with the leadership of a republic or province.

It was stressed at both meetings that changes in the country's leadership and in the leaderships of the republics and provinces are necessary and inevitable if Yugoslavia is to begin solving its serious economic crisis burdened by 217 per cent inflation, the drop in the living standard to the level of twenty years ago and the problem of Kosovo, Serbia's southern province in which Albanian separatists and chauvinists have been terrorizing Serbs and Montenegrins for more than seven years.

In Belgrade, the Serbian party leadership decidedly stressed that there was no way out of the crisis without urgent changes in the political and economic system. The Serbian Communists believe that the financial position of the economy must urgently be improved and the further erosion of the living standard stopped. In order to achieve this, the state must first disburden the economy.

This practically means that budget spending must be cut. Strangely enough, public expenditure has remained intact despite a wave of general curbs on spending in Yugoslavia. As a result, more than one half of the earnings of enterprises is absorbed by the state, a situation that has recently led to a wave of workers' mass protests and demonstrations.

Furthermore, the unsolved drama of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo has been going from bad to worse in the altogether overheated political scene in Yugoslavia and demands entirely new solutions. This is why the Central Committee of the Serbian republican party stressed the demand that those who are responsible for the current situation in Kosovo be held to account. It suggested that three prominent Kosovo party officials be expelled from the LCY Central Committee: Azem Vlasi, Kolj Siroka and Svetislav Dolasevic.

Changes will first be made in Serbia's northern autonomous province of Vojvodina where the provincial leadership was forced to resign following massive protests and demonstrations. The Serbian party Central Committee decided to hold a party conference in Vojvodina at which an entirely new leadership will be elected.

In Pristina, speaking of the causes of the counter-revolution in Kosovo, Yugoslav party leader Stipe Suvar clearly stated that Kosovo had been the darling of the Yugoslav community in the entire post-war period. He thus categorically rejected claims by Albanian chauvinists and separatists that Albanians in Yugoslavia are being exploited and held in a subjugated position.

For example, in the 1966-1984 period, Yugoslavia invested three per cent of the country's gross national product in Kosovo's development, Suvar said, adding that people in Kosovo do not work very hard, much less than in the rest of the country. He further said that the Kosovo bureaucracy had usurped all decision-making in the economy, arbitrarily promoting projects and distributing profits.

The Pristina session has not adopted any concrete resolutions since it will be resumed after the LCY Central Committee 17th session.

More on 17th LCY Plenum Agenda

AU1310093588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 88 p 3

[D. Bisenic report: "One-Third of LCY Central Committee Is Proposed To Be Replaced]

[Excerpt] Belgrade 11 Oct—The agenda for the 17th LCY Central Committee session will contain the Direct Tasks of the LCY Activities on overcoming the unfavorable economic, political, and social situation in the country. This was stated by Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a press conference held today. The session will also propose that a commission for the transformation of the LCY be set up. It will also propose a partial renewal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee. On Thursday and Sunday, the Presidium will hold sessions at which it will be decided who is going to leave the Presidium, whereas the announced changes in the LCY Central Committee will be left for the session that will be held immediately after the 17th session. Korosec said that it has been proposed that one-third of the LCY Central Committee members be replaced at that session. The republican Central Committees and the provincial committees have been forwarded criteria for these changes [pomeranje]. It is possible that a number of members will leave by themselves, that differentiation will be conducted on the basis of the established tenets, and that vacancies will be filled by young people from direct production and science. Certain changes will also take place in some commissions, and we will make a further step toward separating state from party functions.

We have to find new ideological and theoretical preconditions for new relations in the LC and modern society. We will carry out thorough research, certain changes will made in the program, and we will critically evaluate some provisions of the Statute. This will be done by the 14th congress.

At the plenum, within the discussion on the Direct Tasks, we will also discuss what specific measures need to be taken in the economy, in changing the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, and in replacing the people that have been "named." This is why we have made a list of all those who have been called to account in order to establish legal facts and in order to distinguish between the truth and slander. [passage omitted]

Dizdarevic 'Assailed' by Human Rights Group

LD1210194788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 12 (TANJUG)—The Ljubljana-based Committee for the Protection of Human Rights yesterday assailed President of the State Presidency Raif Dizdarevic over his alleged "negation of the constitutionally guaranteed state sovereignty of the republics" and "threats to those blocking" constitutional changes.

No one, including the Ljubljana Committee, may engage in distorting the content of the recent speeches by the president of the Presidency of the SFRY.

The committee tries to prove something which cannot be proved, reading into Dizdarevic's statements and quoting unconnected excerpts from his recent speeches in order to prove that everything and everybody is against Slovenia's statehood.

Dizdarevic made absolutely no threat to anyone, nor did he call for violating republican and provincial constitutional rights through constitutional amendments.

What Dizdarevic said was: "The constitutional changes are the condition and foundation of economic reform and a crucial part of social reform. We are nearing the time when we shall have to adopt them. Much has been achieved, many a difference has been overcome and joint interests have been agreed. Next week it remains to make the last attempt to smooth the remaining differences. Responsibility for accomplishing this is great. Digging in and setting up blocks is unacceptable. If there is disagreement and failure to adopt changes, we shall enter a much graver crisis than the present one, with unforseeable consequences."

For reasons best known to itself, the Ljubljana Committee claims that these words "cannot be interpreted other than as a threat of suspension of the actual Constitution and the imposition of a state of emergency."

Any proof that the Committee's chief concern is the partition of Yugoslavia can be found in its second accusation against Dizdarevic, again based on a speech quotation taken out of context.

Dizdarevic said: "Don't let anyone divide you, don't let anyone shut you in whatever borders and don't allow your shutting yourselves in your own borders [words indistinct] people of this country there are no borders in Yugoslavia, we are opening our borders to the world, too. The Yugoslav borders are open and we shall defend them should anybody want to attack them. But today we must defend ourselves from any attempt to set borders between us in Yugoslavia."

No man of good intentions can find in these words any attack on the "sovereignty" of the borders or the statehood of the republics, and the message can by no means be interpreted differently from the way it was pronounced.

Presidency, FEC To Review Economic Situation

LD1210211788 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Summary] The SFRY Presidency and the FEC will hold a joint meeting on 26 October to review the economic situation in the country.

Vojvodina SAP Accepts Resignation of President

LD1210173988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina accepted at its session today the resignation of Nandor Major from the position of president, which he tendered on 6 October. The statement does not give a reason for the resignation. The statement adds that the Presidency discussed some other questions within its constitutionally established jurisdiction.

Vojvodina Veterans' Group Offers Resignation

LD1210155188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Provincial Board of SUBNOR (Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans) of Vojvodina, at today's session offered its collective resignation; the provincial board of the Vojvodina veterans organization will make a statement about this on 20 October. It decided on this step bearing in mind the difficult situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, its share of responsibility for this situation and the lost confidence of the peoples in the provincial leadership, also bearing in mind the demands which have arrived from several municipal veterans organizations in the province. To emerge as soon as possible from this situation, at the first session of the SUBNOR Provincial Board the suggestion will be made that an extraordinary assembly of the Vojvodina veterans organization be held. [passage omitted]

Serbian Official Telexes Montenegrin Counterpart

LD1210213788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—It has been reported that Borisav Jovic, president of the Serbian Assembly, has sent a telex to Velisav Vuksanovic, president of the Montenegrin Assembly, which says that "the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SR of Serbia requested from the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SR of Montenegro, on 9 October this year, an urgent memorandum on the militant groups of Greater Serbian nationalists introduced from outside, and who took part in the meeting in Titograd on 7 October. No reply has been received up to today."

Bearing in mind the far-reaching political significance of such possible facts, I am addressing you personally with the request that you do everything in your power to submit this report, it says in the message from Jovic to Vuksanovic. If it turns out that there is no such information, it is essential that this is communicated to the public and that political and other measures are taken against those who, by spreading such information, are causing confusion and alarm among the public, with the obvious intention of poisoning intranational relations in our country.

Such misinformation, in our view, is more dangerous to the unity of our country than that relating to the contrived slogan "We want the Russians," the telex stresses.

TU Leadership Appeals for Calm

LD1210171688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 12 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav trade unions today called on the public to remain sober, act towards calming the tense situation in the country and strive for all existing problems to be solved in a democratic manner.

In an appeal sent out after its session today, the leadership of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia among other things pointed out the justifiability of those demands brought out at workers' protest meetings which are part of the struggle for economic reform and for a speedy removal of the causes which have provoked numerous deformities.

Trade Union President Marijan Orozen said that that organization supported all demands of the workers' rallies which support the fight for reform and an improvement of the social and economic situation in the country.

However, the organization resolutely opposes attempts to abuse these protest gatherings for anti-self-management, anti-socialist and nationalistic aims, Orozen added.

He warned that the introduction of a state of emergency would be the gravest possible blow to the system and Yugoslavia's international position.

Having this in mind, it is essential to make every effort to persevere on a democratic route to finding a way out of the crisis, Orozen said.

Further on TU Appeal

LD1310093388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—The SFRY trade union leadership has called on the public to calm down and make more sacrifices at work and in managerial positions in order to solve problems by self-managing democratic means. Let us create a climate of joint cooperation and trust, said the appeal by the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia addressed to the public after its session today.

There is a way out of the crisis. Let us turn to finding that solution, to working and creating wealth. Let us think of our children to whom we are leaving debts, and let us not make them suffer, the trade union leadership said in its message.

The text then stressed that the Presidium supports all the demands made at worker gatherings which are made in the name of struggle for reform and for urgently eliminating causes which have brought about numerous problems in society. However, attempts by individuals and groups to use protests for aims which are unacceptable to a socialist self-managing society are sharply condemned. As much as we agree with the revolutionary demands of workers, we do not deny the right of the system's institutions to defend the constitutional order, public order, and the security of people and property, said the Presidium's message.

Stressing that they consider radical demands for cadre changes justified, acceptable, and even revolutionary, the top officials of the Yugoslav trade unions announced that their work will also be reexamined at the next session of the council which will be held on 25 October. The Presidium stressed that this is also an answer to telexes which workers at Incel Banja in Luka and at Pobeda in Novi Sad sent today, in which they call for an examination of the demands of the Rakovica workers for the reexamination of the responsibility of the Presidium of the trade unions.

Socialist Alliance Holds Session on Kosovo

LD1210211088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2007 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, October 12 (TANJUG)—The situation in Yugoslavia's Republic of Montenegro and Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo is still very serious, said participants in today's session of the Socialist Alliance, a socio-political organization with the largest membership in Yugoslavia which rallies all socialist oriented Yugoslavs, both party and non-party members.

In Vojvodina and Montenegro last week, workers staged demonstrations to replace their top party and state officials. The attempt was successful in Vojvodina, but failed in Montenegro.

The Serb and Montenegrin populations in Kosovo have for decades been exposed to constant harassment by Albanian separatists, whose ultimate goal is the secession of the province, which has an autonomous status within the Republic of Serbia, and its annexation to neighbouring Albania.

Delegate from Montenegro Ramiz Bambur said that police did not intervene against the majority of demonstrators (whose demands he described as justified) in Titograd last Saturday, only against individuals and small groups who called for toppling the system.

He said that everything was being done in Montenegro to urgently resolve the problems pinpointed by the demonstrators.

According to Vojvodina's delegate Brana Milovanovic, the political activity in the province is aimed at channelling the justified dissatisfaction of the population towards solving problems through legitimate organs and institutions of the system.

Kosovo's representative Budo Vujisic warned that rallies of solidarity with the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins, which have been attended by more than three million people over the past few months, had intensified tensions in the province, but also the determination to settle problems more quickly. He said that the awareness had ripened that there can be no procrastination in determining the responsibility of those who are to blame for the present situation.

Participants in the discussion agreed that the current crisis in Yugoslavia can be surmounted only in a democratic way, through the existing institutions of the system, but also with the full recognition of the warnings and demands coming from the people.

Participants in the session also said that emergency measures would be a major step backward and a blow to the democratic achievements of socialist self-management, but added that a legal state must maintain order in the country.

The address of president of the Yugoslav Youth Organization Branko Greganovic attracted special attention. He voiced the opinion of the young that Yugoslavia needs "new people and new measures, and not emergency people and emergency measures" and their call for a strict differentiation of moral, political and criminal accountability.

Greganovic urged for a radical reform of the political system to be carried out alongside of the forthcoming economic reform.

Slovene Central Committee Holds Plenum

LD1210110788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—The activities of the Slovene LC in improving the Constitution, the implementation of the program of the Slovene LC Central Committee on Kosovo, and a communique on implementing the resolutions of the 10th congress of the Slovenian communists concerning the Dachau trials are the main items on the agenda of today's plenum of the Slovene LC Central Committee. Milan Kucan chairs the session.

Kucan Examines Causes of 'Crisis'

LD1210191688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Ljubljana, October 12 (TANJUG)—The message of Slovene Communists from today's session of the Central Committee should consist of measures to prevent decision-making outside the constitutional frameworks, said Slovene Communist leader Milan Kucan at the beginning of the session.

Kucan saw the causes of the crisis in Yugoslav society as lying in the fact that many important economic, political and other decisions are made in an illegitimate way, in political structures. This fact itself, he said, is the most alarming emergency.

In Kucan's assessment, there is no question on which the Yugoslav Communists could not unite, even in these difficult times.

Social legitimacy of the League of Communists stands or falls precisely on the question of its separation from the state and power, said Kucan recalling this commitment of Communists.

The leader of Slovene Communists then made it clear to the Central Committee member that the Slovenian leadership, acting according to agreement in the top Yugoslav party leadership, had sent the Montenegrin leadership a letter upholding its measures in dealing with the problems caused by the mass expressions of dissatisfaction in Titograd and Niksic.

Kucan said, in a reference to the Serbian state and party leadership's reaction to this expression of Slovene support to the Montenegrin leadership's use of force in "protecting legal organs of power and of the system," that the tone of this reaction corroborates the view that there are two, in many respects different concepts in Yugsolavia.

In Kucan's assessment, these differences, or more precisely two visions, concern the questions of existence of the Yugoslav socialist self-management and multi-national community.

These two different concepts relate to the national question, common life, the role of the League of Communists and relations within it, the concept of socialist democracy, the position of man and his basic freedoms and rights, noted Kucan.

He said he was confident that these differences could be surmounted in a patient, well-argumented debate in the League of Communists and other institutions of the system. Kucan urged a dialogue to be conducted on an equal footing and in a way which—as he put it—would not be pushing Slovenia out of the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Milan Kucan asked the members of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee to uphold the stands of the leadership he heads. He also proposed that the meeting discuss responsibility of the Slovenian party leadership for—as he put it—consequences which may follow from the expression of support to the Montenegrin party leadership.

Another proposal addressed to the Central Committee was to ask its members to declare themselves on the activity of Slovene representatives in federal organs now exposed to public criticism.

Kucan substantiated the proposal by citing the recent resignation of Franc Setinc from the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Ribicic on Constitutional Changes

LD1310013688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0009 GMT 13 Oct 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—Any forcing of constitutional changes which the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia cannot accept means destroying the foundations of Yugoslavia as a community of equal and freely united peoples, member of the Slovene party leadership Ciril Ribicic told a session of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee today.

In his opening address on the proposed changes to the Yugoslav Constitution, to be adopted on November 29, Ribicic said that it was unacceptable to try and shift on Slovenia the responsibility for blocking all constitutional changes only because this most developed Yugoslav republic warns that it will not be able to accept certain solutions.

The northwestern republic does not accept the seven constitutional amendments regulating relations in the federation and the jurisdiction of federal organs which Slovenes say "are encroaching upon the sovereignty of their nation." The controversial amendments include those relating to the proposed changes in financing the Yugoslav People's Army, extending federal jurisdiction to include state security and giving the federal laws precedence over the republican should they come in collision.

Ribicic did not rule out the possibility of the Slovene Assembly deciding to hold a referendum on particular constitutional amendments, to show that they are opposed by the public and not the leadership of Slovenia.

The situation in Kosovo, where Albanian chauvinists and separatists are active, cannot be normalized until the necessary conditions have been created to seek and apply democratic and rational solutions, Tina Tomlje assessed in her opening statement on the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo which is part of the republic of Serbia.

The idea of a strong state capable of controlling all the domains of a man's life is, in her view, detrimental to all regions of Yugoslavia, particularly Kosovo.

The euphoric politization of efforts to normalize the Kosovo situation is not good and provokes aggressiveness which in turn provokes more aggressiveness. Once this vicious circle is set in motion there is no way out, Tomlje warned. This was an allusion to the more than 60 rallies held so far to express solidarity with Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins who are terrorized by Albanian chauvinists and separatists.

Tomlje said that the rallies, held in the Republic of Serbia, its two autonomous provinces Vojvodina and Kosovo, and in the Republic of Montenegro, had triggered the sudden deterioration of the political situation in the country and weakened confidence between the nations and nationalities.

Session Ends; Stances Adopted

LD1210212788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2037 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—After 11 hours of work and discussion, 40 participants of the Slovene LC Central Committee unanimously adopted stances on the current political situation and on the constitutional changes and the implementation of the program on Kosovo.

In his concluding speech, Milan Kucan, stressed that the debate, which was polemical, did not put a question mark after unity, and in this situation this is a very good thing because we were united in terms of basic views and frameworks, but we were not monolithic, which is also very good for this Central Committee.

The Slovene LC Central Committee today and yesterday has received more than 200 telegrams and letters with expressions and wishes for successful work, accompanied by united support and the request that this Central Committee persist with orientation which has been sketched out. We thank all who sent the telegrams, Kucan said, because this is an expression of the support for the policy of the Slovene LC adopted at the Conference of the Slovene LC, as well as the policy adopted at the LCY Conference.

Orlandic on Security Measures in Montenegro

LD1310033388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro has approved urgent measures in order to prevent gatherings which could endanger the security situation, property and the lives of citizens. The police forces were employed in Titograd under extreme necessity against a group of persons which manipulated the justified discontent of people. It is up to the Montengrin Assembly to determine whether there were abuses on that occasion. This was stressed by Marko Orlandic, a member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at the session of chapter of Montenegrin war veterans living in Belgrade.

Consequences of Montenegro Demonstrations

LD1210233388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2214 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, Oct 12 (TANJUG)—Drago Sofranac, the general manager of the Titograd construction machinery enterprise Radoje Dakic, resigned today because he felt personally responsible for the disturbing events which took place on Friday and Saturday in the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro.

The workers of Radoje Dakic last Friday were the first to stage demonstrations in front of the republican assembly, and were later joined by 25,000 Titograd citizens, demanding an urgent improvement in their material position and resignations of thue republican state and party leadership, as iwell as Montenegrin officials in the federation.

The Titograd rally ended on Saturday morning after a police intervention.

Meanwhile, the Titograd students who started a boycott of meals at students' cafeterias in protest against the use of force by police, announced today that they will end the strike on Friday. They said that the decision was made to contribute to the creation of normal conditions for the work of legal institutions on Friday, when a session of the Montenegrin party Central Committee is due to take place.

Kosovo Solidarity Meeting Held in Aleksandrovac

LD1210211488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Summary] Aleksandrovac, 12 Oct (TANJUG)—About 10,000 inhabitants of the Aleksandrovac region held a meeting today in the center of Aleksandrovac to express their solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

Group Travels to CEMA Meeting in Moscow

LD0910111588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Jovo Panajotovic, member of the FEC and the SFRY's permanent CEMA representative left for Moscow today heading a Yugoslav delegation to the 129th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

In keeping with the 1964 SFRY-CEMA agreement, the Yugoslav delegation will participate in the work of the Executive Committee concerning questions of construction and financing of buildings which can be of interest for SFRY organizations, and also will attend a discussion on questions relating to the founding of a commercial bank, as well as the examination of other topical issues in the banking and financial relations sphere.